ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,648—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th Aug.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 669.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	26th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecomi	5935	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS FACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS FACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,402	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,
1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the AUGUST NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 29th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	1st Sept. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

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Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

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President :— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams :— "PLENARILY LONDON."
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N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office,

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 80 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1902, will be paid on production of Share Certificate at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, from MONDAY, the 1st September, 1902, between 10 A.M., and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 22th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August to 4th September, 1902, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th August, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS, 42
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, WATCH, GUARDS, SETS OF STUDS AND FRONTS, SHAWLS, WOOLLEN, TABLE COVERS, GOLD HIRA SANKLI, LATHE, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1902, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of silver watch guards, sets of gold fronts and studs, rings, medals, woollen small shawls (table covers), wearing apparel, cigarettes, scented oils, menthol, books, used stamps, samples, embroidered caps, X'mas cards, shoes, &c.

Also by order of the Receiver in Suit No. 589 of 1901 in the matter of the estate of Messrs. Jairam Naroji and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sha Kalidass Mooldhand, one gold hira sankli, about 10 3-4 tolas.

Also: by order of N. W. Kemp, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Cumberlall Doosabhoy Dawoodl, an Insolvent: Consisting of Foot Lathe, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23th August, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

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HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

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Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

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HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
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Bombay, 1st February 1902

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	Per cent. Per Annum
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General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 3-16	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Rentes	£101	= ,,
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£103	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£93 1-4	= plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 1-8	= — 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-8	= — 1-16
Do. New York	52 3-8	= unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49	= plus 1-2
Exchange on New York	4·87	= — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
,, Short London Bills	2 3-4 ,,	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 ,,	= ,,
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 ,,	= ,,
3 Do. Do.	3 3-8 ,,	= ,,
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-4 ,,	= — 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2 ,,	= unchanged

Para Rubber, 3s. 3d.
Linseed 55 1-2. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 4 29-32 plus 2-32. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports Nil. Arrivals closed Nil.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·29 plus 2	4·29 plus 2	4·24 plus 3	4 21 plus 2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
4·20 plus 3	4 19 plus 2	4·19 plus 2	4·19 plus 2
Apl.-May.			
4·19 plus 2			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	6,000 Bales.
,, Last year	5,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 ,,
,, Continent	2,000 ,,
,, Mid-Uplands	8 7-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of Dec.	7·25 plus 5
Do. do. March	7·24 plus 3
Coffee	5 1-2

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-8
Futures month of Sept.	8·05
Do. Dec.	7·79

Closing tone steady.

Cotton total visible supply	1,120,000 bales
,, of which is East Indian	96,000 ,,
,, Total stock in London	21,000 ,,
,, Quantity in sight	10,450,000 ,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 23rd August 1902 :—

Cotton	488 bales.
Wheat	727 cwts.
Linseed	1,122 ,,
Rapeseed	2,174 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,088 ,,
Poppyseed	1,453 ,,
Groundnuts	130 ,,
Castorseed	2,303 ,,
Rice	108,374 ,,
Myrabollams	133 ,,
Cottonseed	4,383 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.	
Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129 1-4
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	171
Japan 30 ,, ,,	151
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone.	
Cash	98-7
1st Settlement	98-7
2nd do.	98-4
Money Market—Tone very easy.	
BANK RATE—	
Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.
SEEDS,—	
Linseed.—Tone steady	
Ready / Forward	10 11
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6 11
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7 4
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready / Forward	8 10
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready / Forward	26 4 to 28 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	6,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·40 plus 1	4·31 plus 1	4·25 plus 1	4·22 plus 1
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**
-21 plus 1	4·20 plus 1	4·20 plus 1	4·20 plus 1
Apl.-May			
4 20 plus 1			

COTTON.—The continued good news received from the growing districts has caused a quister tone in this market. Buyers are holding off, while sellers of new crops have reduced rates about Re. 1 per candy.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 23rd August, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 8,49,679	Increase
Other Deposits	17,78,530	do.
Credits Undrawn	2,09,151	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Unchanged.	
Other Authorized Securities	21,374	Increase
Discounted Securities	4,32,015	Decrease
Loans do.	3,18,243	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	1,72,846	do.
Balance with other Banks	2,69,309	do.
Cash	32,79,970	Increase

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	24·2	
China Leaf	23-14	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	Nominal.
Do New	23-9	Nominal.
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10	Nominal.
Bombay ,, ,,	23-12	Nominal.
English Sovereigns	15-3	
Dragons	15-0	
Silver 17 Betterness	64-12	
Do 17 1-2	64-13	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 29-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	24 1-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 23rd August, as compared with the statement of the 16th August :—

LIABILITIES	Aug 16. Rs.	Aug 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,99,399	46,54,975
Public Deposits at Branches	23,04,728	23,98,831
Other Deposits	5,95,14,679	6,12,93,209
Post Bills	63,431	64,167
Credits undrawn	27,82,985	25,73,534
	Rs. 8,64,65,222	8,88,85,016
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	120,17,317	1,20,17,277
Other authorized Securities	15,47,609	15,25,235
Credits on Govt. and other authorities' Securities	89,30,189	84,98,174
Loans do. do. do.	1,62,41,212	1,59,20,969
Bills discounted and purchased	1,61,58,438	1,61,31,231
Debt Stock	3,98,240	3,98,240
Stamps and Stationery	20,027	20,586
Balances with other Banks	8,77,986	6,08,687
Cash	3,01,83,294	3,35,63,561
	Rs. 8,64,65,222	8,88,85,016

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—August 14, at Rock Ville, Jubbrkhat, Landour, Mussoorie, of acute bronchitis, Major J R B Andrews' Invalid Establishment, aged 93 years, 2 months and 24 days.

AHMAD ULLAH—August 18, Shah Ahmad Ullah, retired Sub-Judge of the United Provinces.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 44m. Sun sets. 6h. 20m. High water 4-9m., 3-57a. Low water, 9-41m., 10-17a.
Banks closed : Hindu holiday.

CRICKET.

Parsi's vs. Presidency, Gymkhana ground.

POLO—There will be no game of polo this afternoon owing to the Presidency cricket match.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight Commander entered the docks yesterday. The s. s. Ellora left the docks on Sunday and the s. s. Weisenges yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Pekin entered the docks on Sunday ; and the s. s. Bancoora yesterday. The s.s. Admiral Fourichon left on Sunday.

DEATH OF THE TURKISH CONSUL-GENERAL.—The Anjuman-i-Islam schools were closed yesterday on account of the sad death of H. E. Husney Bey, Acting Consul General of Turkey at Bombay.

STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.—Mahomed Rahimtoola, a landed proprietor, residing at Jackeria Masjid Street, has reported to the Police that about a month ago his diamond ring of the value of Rs. 600 was stolen from the pocket of his waistcoat. He made his own inquiries and about a fortnight after the theft one of his servants named Mariambee told her master (complainant) that she had become possessed of a spirit, who had informed her that the ring was on the top of one of the complainant's cupboards. The complainant searched the tops of his cupboards and found on one of them a ring, which appeared to be an exact copy of his, but valued at about Rs. 40. Finding that his inquiries were of no avail, the complainant reported the theft to the Police on the 22nd instant. The Police on inquiries ascertained that Mariambee, after stealing the ring, gave it to one Manekbai for safe custody. The latter, in her turn, gave it to her husband Asso Saylor and asked him to rise a loan on it. Asso Saylor pledged the ring with a Marwaree named Bhowgumnajee for Rs. 25. About four days after the ring had been pledged, Mariambee finding that her master was making inquiries about the ring, became frightened and asked Manekbai to return the ring. The latter's husband, Asseo Saylor, went to the Marwaree and demanded the return of the ring ; but the Marwari put him off for a few days and eventually gave him a ring, which was returned to Mariambee, who placed it on the top of the complainant's cupboard where it was found under the circumstances already stated. It appeared that the Marwaree sold the complainant's ring to a Mahomedan for Rs. 430 and when Asseo Saylor demanded the return of it, he (the Marwari) gave him an imitation ring of the value of about Rs. 40. The Police have arrested Mariambee, Manekbai and the Marwaree. The ring has been recovered.

A GOAT HERD'S ORNAMENT.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged one Dhayanmull Keval with administering an intoxicating drug, "majoono", to one Godhad Malle, a goat-herd from Patan, and attempting to steal his neck ornament valued at about Rs. 16. It appeared from the evidence that complainant was a very recent arrival in Bombay. On the morning of the 22nd instant, he met accused somewhere at Nall Bazaar and was asked by him to remove his neck ornament and conceal it lest some policeman should take it away from him. During the course of the day accused took him from place to place and night coming on slept with him on a verandah in Khoja Street. Accused had also made him proposals to sell the ornament which he declined. During the night accused tried to remove the ornament from his neck, but did not succeed in doing so, as complainant woke up in time to prevent him. Next morning, accused took him to the bunder in search of employment, but being unsuccessful they came back. As the day wore on accused took complainant to a liquor shop near Cowasji Patel Tank Road. Behind the liquor shop both began to take food, and while they were doing so accused took something out of his pocket and dropped it along with some curry in his (complainant's) bowl. After taking the food both left the place, the accused leading the complainant by his arm, and taking him from street to street. Later on, at about sunset, complainant felt giddy and accused tried to pull the ornament out from his neck. But complainant raised an alarm and P. C. No. 1503, C came and arrested the accused. Complainant then became unconscious and was taken to the hospital where he vomitted shortly after his arrival.

Accused stated in his defence that he had given food and drink to the complainant. He had given him no intoxicating drug.

The case was postponed pending the report of the chemical analyser.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern: Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara talao and Khumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	9	6	89
Total plague deaths to date	118,691	99,204	
Same date last year	30	29	115

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

24th, 27th and 29th SEPT., 1st, 4th, 7and 6th OCT. 1902.

Owners are reminded that 2nd Entries close on Tuesday, 26th August, 1902. Final Entries close on Tuesday, 9th September, 1902.

POONA 7th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 P. M. on Monday, 25th August. 2nd Entries close at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, 26th August, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.,
Poona, 20th August, 1902.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

"PAGADY" SYSTEM IN MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the leasing of stalls in the Arthur Crawford Markets on "pagady" system. The letter states : It has for many years past been our practice to make as few changes as possible among the lessees of the stalls in the Municipal Markets. It has been found by experience that it is to the pecuniary interest of the Market Revenue that lessees should be encouraged to stick to their stall rather than that owing to frequent auctions in the hope of obtaining higher rents, a feeling of insecurity should be engendered among them. We have encouraged stall-holders to feel that as long as they pay their rent regularly and conduct their business in a proper manner they run no risk of being disturbed in the occupation of their stalls. In furtherance of this system we have also on the death of a stall-holder allowed the stall to pass into the name of the deceased stall-holder's widow, son or near relative on payment of the original rent fixed for the stall, and when the stall has so passed into the name of the widow or a minor son they have been allowed to put in a manager either to work the business for them at their risk or to work it himself on payment to them of a fixed monthly sum. This payment is, I believe, locally known as 'pagady' and it continues until the widow dies or the minor becomes old enough to manage the stall himself. In 1900 it was discovered that under cover of this system, several stalls had, without any intimation being given to the market authorities, passed into the hands of persons who had no connection with the original stall-holders. An Inspector was consequently placed on special duty to ascertain the facts of every case where a stall was being managed by a person other than the nominal stall-holder. This enquiry showed that 23 shops had passed into the hands of outsiders and that there were four cases where shops were being managed on the 'pagadi' system on behalf of the widows of deceased stall owners. All these cases were reported to the Commissioner who gave orders that the outsiders should be confirmed in the stalls on payment of a 20 per cent. increase on the former rents, and that the remaining four stalls should continue to be worked on the 'pagady' system on behalf of the widows. I append a statement giving full details as to these four stalls from which it will be seen that the total quarterly rental of the stalls is Rs. 84, and that the total loss to the Municipality through the consideration shown to the widows of the former lessees amounts to Rs. 10. per quarter. I also append a statement giving the numbers and rent of the 23 stalls on which the 20 per cent. increase has been levied, from which it will be seen that the total quarterly increase has been Rs. 136. The papers relating to the case of outside shops Nos. 9 and 10 are submitted as desired. I would add that the prevalence during the past few years of both plague and famine has added appreciably to the difficulty of keeping our markets fully occupied and the success that has attended the administration of the markets has more than justified that leniency towards the stall-holders to which the Resolution under report appears to take objection. With reference to the query relating to the Head Clerk and Accountant of the Markets, I have the honour to point out that this gentleman's duties are purely clerical and that he has nothing to do with matters executive.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the Commissioner's letter together with its accompaniments, regarding the leasing of stalls in the Arthur Crawford Markets on 'pagady' system be referred to a committee for consideration and report. In support of his motion Dr. Sukhia spoke for an hour. He said that great injustice had been done in compelling the holder of stall No 10 in the Crawford Market to pay a sum of Rs. 45 per month as "pagady" to a certain Mahomedan widow. The "pagady" system was contrary to the Act and the Market Bye-laws and detrimental to the Municipal revenue. Dr. Sukhia read the correspondence relating to the matter and remarked that the Mahomedan lady, who had been authorised to exact a sum of Rs. 45 per month on the poor stall holders of No. 10 stall, would not have all along persisted in her demand, which she thought she was justly entitled to, had it not been for the assistance and influence of a member of the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Mr. Sarafali seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola next addressed the meeting for an hour. He said the widow in question had been harshly treated. She had been deprived of the stall, the possession of which she had enjoyed since the death of her husband. If one were to go through the whole correspondence, he would come to no other conclusion than that great injustice had been done to the widow, which would not have been the case if she had been backed up by a member of the Corporation as insinuated by Dr. Sukhia.

The debate on the subject had not been finished when the Corporation adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head-quarters, Poona, 22nd August 1902.

With the approval of H E the C-in-C in India the Lieut Gen Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Sub Lt Cavy—Lieut Col C E Perse, 2nd in Command to be Comdt vice Brevet Col G F Francis, appointed Asst Adjt Genl Lahore Dist Dated 1st July 1902 ; and Major F W Wadeson 2nd Squadron Commander to be 2nd in Command vice Lieut Col C E Perise dated 1st July 1902.

24th Baluchistan Infy—Capt H F Walters 2nd Double Coy Comdr to be 2nd in Command vice Major C W Jacob transferred dated 7th Feb 1902.

26th Baluchistan Infy—Major C W Jacob 2nd in Command 24th Baluchistan Infy is transferred in the same capacity vice Major (Temporary Lieut Col) G H Turner promoted and will remain seconded whilst employed as Comdt Zhob Levy Corps dated 7th Feb 1902.

Captain J Parker 2nd Double Company Commander to be 2nd in Command pro tem vice Major C W Jacob seconded dated 7th February 1902.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain E H Oliphant 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent to be Assistant Inspector of Army Signally Madras and Bombay Commands for the season 1902-1904.

5th Bombay Cavalry—Major C H Lewis 3rd Squadron Commander to be 2nd Squadron Commander vice Major S W G Wadeson appointed 2nd in Command dated 1st July 1902.

Major J H Pollard 4th Squadron Commander to be 3rd Squadron Commander vice Major C H Lewis and to remain seconded whilst Commandant of the Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dated 1st July 1902.

Capt H H Southey, Squadron Officer 7th Bo Lancers is transferred as 3rd Squadron Commander pro tem vice Major J H Pollard seconded and will remain seconded whilst employed with the Supply and Transport Corps, dated 1st July 1902.

Capt O M J DaCosta 4th Squadron Commdr pro tem to be 3rd Squadron Commdr pro tem vice Capt H H Southey and to remain seconded with the Supply and Transport Corps dated 1st July 1902.

Capt C A F Hocken 4th Squadron Commdr pro tem to be 3rd Squadron Commdr pro tem vice Capt O M J DaCosta seconded dated 1st July 1902.

Capt A F Hislop Squadron Officer and Adjt to be 4th Squadron Commdr pro tem vice Capt C A F Hocken and to remain seconded whilst Adjutant dated 1st July 1902.

Lieut W H F Hughes Squadron Officer to be 4th Squadron Commander pro tem vice Capt A F Hislop seconded dated 1st July 1902.

3rd Bo Lt Infy—Capt H S Garratt 4th Double Coy Commander to be 3rd Double Coy Commander vice Capt C A Roesmale Cocq transferred to the Erinpura Irregular Force dated 6th July 1902.

2th Bo Infy—Lieut C S Lawson I M S to the officiating medical charge vice Capt P S C Thompson I M S transferred to the Civil Dept temporarily dated 4th Feb 1902.

24th Baluchistan Infantry—Capt A T Rowlandson 3rd Double Coy Comdr 26th Baluchistan Infy is transferred as 2nd Double Coy Comdr and will remain seconded whilst employed as Asst Instructor Mounted Infy School Poona dated 7th Feb 1902.

Capt A L Tarver Double Coy Officer to be 4th Double Coy Comdr, and 3rd Double Coy Comdr pro tem vice Capt W H Wooldridge transferred dated 7th Feb 1902.

Capt W J Mitchell Double Comy Officer and Adjt to be 4th Double Coy Comdr pro tem vice Capt A L Tarver and to remain seconded whilst Adjutant dated 7th Feb 1902.

Capt D F R Holbrooke Double Coy Officer to be 4th Double Coy Commander pro tem vice Capt W J Mitchell and will remain seconded whilst employed as Qr-Master (Field Service South Africa) dated 7th Feb 1902.

Lieut G H K Chauncy Double Comy Officer to be 4th Double Coy Commander pro tem vice Capt B F R Holbrooke seconded dated 7th Feb 1902

26th Baluchistan Infantry—Capt W H Wooldridge 4th Double Coy Commander 24th Baluchistan Infy is transferred as 3rd Double Coy Commander and 2nd Double Coy Commander pro tem vice Capt A T Rowlandson transferred dated 7th Feb 1902.

Capt C Godfrey D S O Double Coy Officer to be 4th Double Coy Commander pro tem and to remain seconded whilst employed with the King's African Rifles dated 7th Feb 1902.

Capt A W Chitty Double Coy Officer and Adjt to be 4th Double Coy Commander pro tem vice Capt C Godfrey D S O seconded and to remain seconded whilst Adjt dated 7th Feb 1902.

Lieut A L Barrett Double Coy Officer to be 4th Double Coy Commander pro tem vice Capt A W Chitty seconded.

The undermentioned Officers posted to the Bombay Command will on arrival in India be attached as Supernumeraries to the Battalion specified, with a view to quality for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps :—2nd Lieut N M R Radcliffe Smith Lancashire Fusiliers to 1st Battn West Yorkshire Regt 2nd Lieut A Mackrell 3rd Batta Manchester Regt ; and 2nd Batt York and Lancaster Regt ; 2nd Lieut H W Price 2nd Batln Warwickshire Regt to 2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt ;

Urdu Higher Standar—Major C B Watkins R H A Lieut DD Wilson 1st Battn York and Lancaster Regtattached 2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt ; Lieut J H Bennett 2nd Battn Royal West Kent Regt attached 2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt ; Lieut A C Gunter No 38 Company date 26 Company Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Urdu, Lower Standard—Lieut R C Blair 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt attached 2nd Battn Oxfordshire L I 2nd Lieuts H A Balderston 20th Bo I

Somali, Colloquial—2nd Lieut B Maclear and J P R Robinson Army School Master J Weightman 2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Hindi, Qr Mastery test—On 9th August 1902 Lieuts L E Dening C E M Mayne and F C Gillies 3rd Bo Lt Cavy.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

Monday ;—The storm from the Bay has crossed the Orrissa Coast and is this morning central between Sambalpur and Ranchi. It has partly filled up but the deficiency of pressure is still about a quarter of an inch in defect in the central area. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Orissa in the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and Bengal. Cuttack, Pachmarhi have received five inches, Sambalpur 3 1-2, False Point 3 and Raipur Dhubri 2 1-2 inches. Moderate to heavy falls are reported from the west Himalayas and sub-Himalayas east and central Punjab and parts of the Gangetic plain. Mussorie has, received nearly 7 inches, Sealkot 3 ; Cawnpore, and Delhi 2, Lahore and Khushab 1 1-2, Roorki and Rawalpindi one inch. Light to moderate showers have fallen on the West Coast, Central India plateau and light showers in Gujarat. Kanwar has received 2 inches and Sutna 1 1-2 inches. Rain will probably increase in Central India and in the Gangetic plain as the storm continues to advance and will continue in the Central Provinces and north-east India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cs.	In. Cts
Previously registered	27 68	31 74	32 94	31 76
Monday, 25th Aug	00 95	1 30	00 89	10 88
Total	28 63	32 04	32 95	32 64
Total fall to Aug. 25th 1901.	84 25	79 81	83 38	71 83
Total fall to Aug. 25th 1900.	61 12	64 89	64·15	60 24

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	98
August 25th, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	1	20
Total	29	18

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

BROACH, AUG. 23.

Rainfall timely. Cultivation more than last year. Plants sufficiently advanced. Expect fairly large crop. A break in the weather has taken place from the morning. District reports are cheerful.

AKOTE, AUG. 22.

The weather has been almost clear since last night and only 2 cents of rain fell. Reports from surrounding districts say that sufficient rain has fallen and the crops are in excellent condition.

WADWAN, AUGUST 23.

Since we wrote yesterday, we have been favoured with heavy soaking rain for five hours, during which time 1 1-2 inches of rain fell. The early sown crops which were suffering from want of moisture are now doing very well. To-day it is clear. Cultivators are busily engaged in sowing jowari, bajree and cotton, as this rain has been general in Jhallawad Prant.

AMRAOTI, AUGUST 24.

No rainfall yesterday. The weather continues still cloudy indicating further rain. The plants are now rapidly growing and are putting out branches.

BARSI, AUGUST 24.

Though the weather continues cloudy, yet the rain keeps off, owing to a steady gale blowing all day. District reports state that cotton plants are refreshed and strengthened and can do without rain for some time, but further rain is needed all over the district for the supply of water.

BHOWNAGAR, AUGUST 23.

Yesterday our weather was raining and some showers of rain fell, which gauged 25 cents. To-day our weather has been unchanged and showers of rain fell which ganged 72 cents. More rain is expected. Rain has been general over all the districts. A break in the weather for a week or so, would be welcome. District reports are satisfactory.

DONDAICHE, AUGUST 22.

During the last two days the weather has been bright and sultry and shows sign of more rain to fall. The last rain has been beneficial to the crops, though much moisture is needed. Weeding is going on fast. Good reports from the surrounding villages.

KEIJ-GAUM, AUGUST 22.

To-day the weather is very cold, cloudy and rainy. We had a heavy fall on the 21st instant, gauging 1·70 cents.

JALGAUM-JAMODE AUGUST 24.

The 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning passed off without rain. The weather is clearing and the standing crops are in excellent condition.

BHUSAWAL, AUGUST 24.

The clouds are hanging every day and there is a possibility of rain.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

DELHI AUGUST 25

Good rain has fallen at our place. No reports from districts to hand Weather threatening.

BHAVANAGAR AUGUST 25.

We had yesterday a rainfall of 72 cents. Rains reported in the districts. The prospects of the crop are favorable. Weather is very favorable for the crop. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

CAWNPORE, AUGUST 25.

It rained slightly throughout the district. Weather is cloudy.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH AUGUST 1902.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amaraoti.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants could scarcely look better.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Broach.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Look like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Rain general over district.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton sowing making good progress in Western districts.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton prospects much improved. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Seasonable.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, a brisk fall at Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Allahabad, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, north-easterly at Jeypore and Goa, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Aurangabad, sholapur and Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere.

The greatest variations in the day and night temperature are :—Maximum 6° in excess at Agra and Jeypore, and minimum 5° at Sholapur. The maximum temperature varied from 102° at Jacobabad to 70° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

The sky is cloudy to overcast over the whole country.

Rain has fallen over a large area including Gujarat. The important falls are 2·37 at Raipur and between one and two inches at Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad and Karwar.

The disturbed weather conditions on the east India of mentioned in the last two days' report have developed into a cyclonic storm, the centre of which now lies a few miles to the east-north of Raipur, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about one-sixth of an inch. It shows at present a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly or north-westerly direction and will probably result in more rain in Gujarat and the west of India within the next few days. Weather is qually and disturbed on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Dwarka and over nearly the whole country lying to the north of Latitude 13°. Conditions are favourable for general rain in the Central and United Provinces, Berar, Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay. Local showers are likely in the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

The weekly telegrams from the trade's region show a slight rise of pressure. Winds were moderate to fresh south-easterly at Mauritius and the Seychelles and south-south-westerly at Zanzibar. No rain fell at any station except a few drops at Zanzibar. Weather was normal at Mauritius and has been stormy with hard squalls at Zanzibar.

These telegrams show that gradients have been moderate over the greater part of the Indian Ocean, a condition favourable for the continuance of monsoon rains over the greater part of the Indian land area.

THE TEMPLE OF SHRI MAHALAXMI.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court yesterday the suit brought by the Advocate General of Bombay, at the relation of Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others, against Bapoojee Kassinath Dhackjee, in connection with the Hindu temple at Mahalaxmi. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be declared to be unfit to continue any longer as sole trustee and manager of the charitable property of the temple and may be removed from his office as sole trustee and manager, that he may be ordered to account for his management of the trust property ; that some fit and proper persons may be appointed trustees and the charitable property ordered to be vested in them ; that a scheme may be framed and settled for the management of the trust property ; that a receiver may be appointed, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad, represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that one Dady Nusserwanjee, a wealthy Parsee of Bombay who died on the 7th April 1799, set apart and dedicated for charitable and religious public purposes a large piece of his land in the vicinity of the temple. His son and executor, Ardasir Dady, who died on the 29th June 1810, bequeathed the whole of his property to his two sons, Cursetjee and Jehangir, and appointed them and William Shotton, James Colder, and Dhackjee Dadajee, the executors of his property. Three of the executor's died previous to 1845, and out of the two surviving executors, Cursetjee Ardasir appointed his colleague, Dhackjee Dadajee, sole manager of the property dedicated to the charities by his grandfather Dady Nusserwanjee. Cursetjee Ardasir confirmed the grant to charity and authorised Dhackjee Dadajee to give permission for the erection on the said land of Hindu charitable buildings, inns or temples, and gave him authority to do all things for the management of the land, and relinquished his own rights of management over the property. Dhackjee Dadajee managed the property and himself built thereon the temple of D

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1902.

THE NEXT NAVAL BATTLE.

FORECASTS of wars, or, indeed, of any event which may occur in the future, are, as a rule, only worth reading as a pastime. They are frequently nothing more than the crude ideas of the man least competent to form an adequate conception of what is likely to take place. But, as it is now practically a century since any of the great Powers were engaged in naval warfare, and the conditions are so completely changed since then, the attempt which a Naval Officer on the Active List makes in the current number of "Maga", to foreshadow the next naval battle, may be considered an exception. As the writer points out, the student of naval tactics is at the greatest disadvantage as compared with his military colleague, for in lieu of the solid basis of thousands of pertinent facts, and of well authenticated accounts of hundreds of engagements under conditions not differing very greatly from those that prevail at present, he finds a meagre record of a few tactical incidents of very doubtful authenticity, the actors, in many cases, "not only unskilled in the arts of war, but also devoid of that common-sense which, our recent experience in Africa has taught us, is worth much when joined to resourcefulness and courage. The writer attributes little value to the lessons of the manœuvres; perhaps less to those of the engagements between the Chinese and Japanese navies and those of the Hispano-American War. What are to-day called steam-tactics he only accounts tolerable for the practice of nerve and eye and perhaps a resulting increase in the flexibility of the fleet. There has been no marked change in ships in the last five years or so, yet a change has taken place in the views of those whose business it is to study naval tactics. "Wait for her coming out of harbour, then torpedo her", said the youngest British midshipman, discussing the best means of disposing of a huge French battleship. But there is not likely to be much practice of this kind, nor are we likely to have much in the way of a melee, as naval officers imagined so late as five years ago. The latest French battleships are being built free of rams and these, at all events, will never take part in a charge at the enemy's lines. By the same token the newest American battleships are not to carry torpedoes. So we are forced to the conclusion that the gun is to be regarded as the principal weapon and the battleships, as fighting-ships; cruisers, destroyers and every class of vessel coming in when they are wanted and not else, playing second fiddle and that in no unmistakeable tune. The farseeing officer who gives us his views differs very greatly from his colleague, who years ago, painted a vivid picture of the cruiser simultaneously ramming and firing her bow-guns into her enemy and sending her seething to the bottom.

How then would he fight? Parthian warfare commends itself. The Active List officer is persuaded, like the Parthians were, that a retreating attitude is one of advantage and the admiral need have no compunction in assuming that position. Taking it for granted that the ships are of the normal type, in which the fire ahead is equal to the fire astern, then when one fleet is following the other they are tactically on an equality as regards the number of guns heaving. But the stern guns of the evading fleet are not liable to be impeded by the spray which might somewhat interfere with the bow-guns of the chasing ships. If the chasing fleet were the faster—all the better for the Parthian. It would get closer and closer and presently get within reach of the torpedoes. They would still be equal, says the critic who does not know. Nothing of the kind. The range of the latest pattern torpedo is about a mile, that is, it runs a mile from the point of contact with the water. If dropped from an opponent ahead, the ship fired at assists the torpedo by running towards it and as it will have run half a mile towards the torpedo while the torpedo was running its mile, a torpedo from an evading ship could be fired at a mile and a half. If the chasing ships fired torpedoes they could never reach the enemy, but would merely serve to disable their own ships. If the evading ship were the slower, still all the better for her. Her guns plus her torpedoes would have proved too much for the chasers who would have to abandon the action. The reserve of speed available in the fast fleet would be devoted to taking their damaged ships safely out of action. In any case, the pursuer would have the worse of it, for her damage would all be forward where the work of plugging the holes would be more difficult than elsewhere. The moral of all which is: Run and let your enemy follow you. But we hesitate to believe that the British Admiral is yet a naval cadet who will resort to these tactics howsoever successful they are calculated to prove. There is something so essentially non-British about it, though surely it was by similar tactics that Duke William defeated Harold at Hastings. The plan might be resorted to by a small squadron having to encounter a more formidable fleet of the enemy's ships and on paper, at all events, it looks as though success were inevitable. Something of the kind may have been contemplated by the Spanish at Santiago, but the writer does not think so, for he reminds us that neither side formed their fleet in any definite order, and it was a case of "Sauve qui peut" for the Spaniards and a general chase for the American.

The anonymous naval officer who suggests these interesting tactics would have not the reader go away with the idea that the modern naval action is a simple affair. He holds that in the proper conduct and co-operation of the various classes of ships the greatest skill and experience will be necessary. Above all things he deems it desirable that methods should be devised of constantly exercising in peace the various movements that may be required in war. For all naval engagements cannot be conducted by means of Parthian tactics in the next naval. Battle both French and Americans evidently intend to keep at long range and do not mean to get rammed if they can help it. There will be duels for the big guns. In marshalling our ships for the next naval fight, it is thought we shall first muster all the armoured ships that we can lay our hands on. And owing to the fact that we shall take such ships as are ready to hand, it seems likely that ships of all sizes, large and small fast and slow, armoured and unarmoured, will each take their part. What then shall we do if we have to bring all into action? The answer is promptly given. Battle-ships will be opposed to battle-ships, cruisers to cruisers. The cruisers' line will have to keep clear of the battle-ships. They will be stationed so as to fire past the ends of the battle line and support the flanks; others to the rear being able to take a battle-ship in tow if disabled. Torpedo craft will remain out of range until the critical moment arrives when they can rush out within torpedoing distance and retire as speedily as possible. The writer warns torpedoists that it is necessary for them so to follow the progress of the fight that they can intervene at the right moment and at the right point, directing their attack against those ships whose capture is improbable, for it is decidedly preferable to capture a ship than to sink her, and the torpedo craft that sends a probable prize to the bottom, when on the point of striking her colours, has done more harm than good. They are splendid fights that are fought on paper, and victory always falls to the side we wish to win. But who knows? Our enemies may have thought the thing out as carefully as our own commanders. We hope not. We trust that their gunnery practice may be as defective, that their engines and boilers may be as delicate and likely to get out of order as our own. We trust too that they find as great difficulty in manning their ships as we. If they have as many ships in an allied fleet to sail against us, still we need fear nothing, if they are not superior in armament and armour, if their men are no better trained than ours. Victory is still with us, for British pluck remains unbeaten and unmatched.

MILITARY COMPARISONS IN THE FAR EAST.

ALTHOUGH in many respects the military operations in China were not productive of any very striking results, they at least afforded the respective armies of the allies an opportunity to study each other's methods and to make comparisons under circumstances which had not previously offered themselves in recent years. Whether these comparisons were favourable to the British contingent may easily be discovered from an article discussing the relative merits of the German, American and Japanese contingents written by Major H. V. Cox, of the 21st Madras Pioneers, and published in the journal of the United Service Institution. After all that has been spoken and written both at home and abroad on the subject of the inefficiency of the British Army, after the somewhat sorry experiences which have befallen British methods in South Africa, and after the woeful prophecies of dismal failure which have been held out for the future unless drastic alterations can be effected in the organizations and systems of the army, it is refreshing to read that we at any rate in the field and under equal conditions come out with flying colours when compared with our contemporaries. Germany who, of all foreign nations, has been the first to condemn us will, if Major Cox's deductions be at all accurate, need to look very closely to her own laurels should she again be involved in warfare as serious or extensive as that in which she gained such renown thirty years ago. In China Germany had 20,000 men, and these were the pick of 120,000 volunteers. They should therefore represent the cream of the German forces. But their position as a fighting force will certainly need looking to. As Major Cox says, it is thirty years since the German infantry engaged in serious warfare. The British Army has had a rude awakening, but the Germans assuredly have theirs still to come. The antiquated tactics employed by the Germans even attracted the attention of the Native Officers of our army, who were not slow to say that if they went into battle they hoped they would have to meet such enemies. According to Major Cox the Germans are thirty years behindhand in the matter of tactics and field manœuvres; and what he saw of their performances would have suited the Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall rather than serious business. The Americans come out of the ordeal of Major Cox scrutiny rather more favourably, their marching kit is more practical, their commissariat system more satisfactory and their general demeanour smarter and indicative of a greater measure of efficiency. Nevertheless their tactics are faulty; the men "bunch" when in extended order under fire, and in consequence of this tendency they lost heavily when before Tientsin. The strongest and most noticeable characteristics of the American soldier, however, are his discipline and independence. American discipline, says Major Cox, was a brilliant example to the rest of the allies; the individual soldier acts at once "off his own bat", and takes the side of law and order in the most prompt and practical way. From the point of view of Western fighting of course the state of the Japanese army is not so important. However, the Japanese soldiers are well equipped, and are stated to be as brave as lions. Their tactics are much the same as those of Western countries, but they know very little of scouting. They seem to copy German methods to excess. On the whole, however, they are likely to give a very good account of themselves anywhere; they are fully in earnest, full of patriotism, and nothing short of annihilation will stop them once they are let loose.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

No play in the Presidency match was possible before two o'clock yesterday, to the great disappointment of thousands of lovers of the game, who had assembled to witness the match from all parts of the Presidency. Heavy rain over night and a smart shower at about ten o'clock turned the ground into a swamp, the wicket being in such a saturated state that all hope of commencing earlier had to be abandoned. It would perhaps have been possible to have made an earlier start had adequate measures been taken to afford the wicket some protection during the previous night, and we must express surprise that this was not done. All that would have been necessary was a few tarpaulins spread over the pitch. We have already referred to the changes made in the composition of the team originally selected to do duty for the Presidency. Yesterday morning it was found necessary to make one alteration in the composition of the Parsi team, Mr. D. E. Modi, who was suffering from an injury, standing down in favour of Mr. Karaka, a young player, who has been batting in brilliant form this year, and who last Saturday played a fine innings of 73 for the Elphinstone C.C.

At two o'clock a start was made, the Parsi captain on winning the toss electing to take first service of a wicket which certainly did not look as if it would at all favour the batsmen. But for one interruption from rain shortly after the commencement of play, the weather held up wonderfully, though in justice to the Parsi batsmen it should be stated that the light, especially after four o'clock, was about as bad as it could be. As a result of the afternoon's play, seven wickets fell for 109 which, all things considered, was a fairly good performance. Mr. Meherhomji, the Jessop of the Parsi team, worthily upheld his reputation, and carried off the batting honours of the day. The Presidency fielding as a whole was somewhat slack, but Mr. Jardine and Captains Greig and Wood put in some brilliant work, the two first-named in particular. Should the weather keep fine, to-day, the Presidency will have a distinct advantage in batting on an improved wicket.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee at the High Court yesterday the notice issued to Mr. Merwanjee Kaikhosru Alpaiwalla, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, solicitors, for contempt of court, came on for hearing. It was stated on his behalf that his letter was written with the best of intentions to set his client right in the eyes of the public. His Lordship said that the report of the proceedings, as it was embodied in Mr. Merwanjee's letter, was substantially correct. It was, however, a pity, said his Lordship, that, after having come to terms, the parties should write letters to newspapers, which revived bitterness among them. His Lordship dismissed the notice with costs.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd August 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 173,092 maunds and Rs. 9,968 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the first twelve days of July were Rs. 8,651, showing an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,341.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the first twelve days of July 1902, were Rs. 17,478 showing an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,468.

MESSRS. P. KRUGER, and P. deVilliers, released Boer officers, who have paid their own passage, proceeded yesterday to Europe, by the Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels. Captain A. Zeigenmeyer, which sailed for Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo.

DR. STRATTON, Registrar, Punjab University, died on Saturday morning at Gulmerg from a severe attack of Malta fever. Dr. Stratton was a Canadian, and a graduate of an American University. He succeeded Dr. Stein as Registrar of the Punjab University about three years ago. His work was greatly valued, and he was popular with all with whom he came in contact.

ANOTHER small but significant step has been taken towards the lightening of the crushing load on the Native cavalry charger. The Commander-in-Chief directs that the brow bosses on headstalls be dispensed with from 1st February, 1903, and that the bosses on bits and breastplates be also discontinued as renewals become necessary.

THE following letter from a trollyman to his European superior speaks for itself:—"Dear Sir—Esq. I humbly beg to request you to made over my pay to this my wife who is present to you, coming from me. My other wife is dangerously sick so I am busy to apply remedy to her I can not attend you until she is recovered from decease. Nowadays she is hope to be dead in a few days for which act of kindness I with family shall ever and ever remember and pray for your long life and prosperity".

THE following officers will form the Committee of the Bengal Command in connection with the Football and Hockey tournaments to take place at the Coronation Durbar, Delhi:—Colonel V. A. Schalch, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain C. L. Nicholson, D. A. Q. M. G.; Captain F. W. Holloway, Supply and Transport Corps. Entries for these tournaments should reach Captain Nicholson at Command Headquarters, Naini Tal, by the 31st August, so that the playing of preliminary ties may be arranged. Any teams entering who may be engaged in other tournaments should, in making the entry, notify the dates of such engagements.

A CURIOUS story comes from Breslau. Two well-known German investigators of the Celebes, have, it is reported, discovered real wild men and women in the District of Lamontjong. They had an interview with the Rajah, who, after some hesitation, ordered two women and a child to be shown to the travellers. They are said to belong to the oldest race of Celebes where they live in the wooded mountains. "They plant a little maize, are monogamous, cannot count beyond one, and never lie." They are exceedingly shy. The two ethnographical authorities—Dr. Paul and Dr. Sarasin—are shortly returning to see the Rajah and obtain his permission to bring a pair of these wild people to Europe.

IN a first class railway carriage in Germany an Englishman was observed to be constantly putting his head out of the window. The train was going fast, and a sudden gust of wind blew off his hat. With a frightful exclamation he took down his bat box and hurried it after the hat. Then he sat down and smiled on his fellow passengers, but of course did not speak. The Germans roared with laughter and one of them, indulging in an expletive, exclaimed: "You don't expect your hat box to bring your hat back to you, do you?" "I do," said the Englishman. "No name on the hat, full name and hotel address on the box. They'll be found together, and I shall get both. Do you see now?" Then those German subsided, and said they always had considered the English a great and practical nation.

IT was lately announced that the Commander-in-Chief was about to issue an order relating to the wearing of the Staff forage cap, with a view to preventing the present confusion of identification in the field between Staff Officers and Departmental Officers. The order in question is now issued, and it directs that the Staff forage cap and gorget patch shall in future be worn only by General Officers, officers entitled to wear the aiguillette, (except those belonging to departments which have a distinguishing gorget patch of their own), Staff Captains, and Lieutenants, Fort Adjutants, and Garrison Quartermasters, the Press Censor at Army Head-quarters, the Provost Marshal and the Road or Section Commandant on field service, and other Staff Officers for whom these distinctions will be specially sanctioned by General Officers Commanding. Railway Staff Officers will wear a red armlet.

THE COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE.

ARGENTINA AND ITS ENORMOUS RESOURCES OF GRAIN AND CATTLE.

BY CAPTAIN EWART GROGAN.

THIRTY years ago Argentina's contribution to our larder amounted rougly to £250,000 worth of tallow.

For the first six months of 1900 this mere begatelle had swollen to the very respectable total of £6,083,732 worth of meat, tallow, wheat, and maize. This enormous increase can be understood when we consider that a constant stream of immigration at the rate of nearly 12,000 persons a month has been absorbed by the vast plains of this pastoralist's Eldorado.

While for the last twenty years the Argentine stockbreeders have brought up our prize beasts, such has been their determination in this respect that many a long-pursed Australian and New Zealander has returned stockless home or perforce been content with the second grade.

In this short term of thirty years the droves of deteriorated Spanish merino sheep, which roamed the plains unclaimed have been bred back to the merino type, and finally in the last fifteen years have been almost entirely converted to the Lincoln. In the same periods the enormous herds of wild cattle, descended from those originally imported by the Spaniards, have been to a large extent bred up to the Durham or Hereford types.

PLOUGHING SQUARE MILES.

The carrying capacity of the country has been vastly increased by the ploughing of thousands of square miles and by the fencing of tens of thousands of square miles of the infinitely rich lands which lie within a 200 mile radius of the coast.

Thus it is, writes Captain E. Grogan in the "Daily Express," that Argentino now exports millions of tons of wheat and maize where but a few years ago, she imported breadstuffs from Chili, and by the adoption of the freezing and chilling processes of conserving meat, is capable of flooding the world with the increase of her incalculable flocks and herds. Her butter industry is a thing of yesterday, but month by month the export of this valuable food increases, and at least 20,000,000 cows still graze all unconscious of the separator's hum.

To fully realise the significance of Argentina's future surplus of food products it is necessary to grasp the main economic advantages of the country.

Argentina proper (which may be said to include the provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Pampa Central, San Luis, Mendoza, and Corrientes) is to all intents and purposes a limitless alluvial plain, across which one may drive a plough 400 miles north and south or east and west without touching stump or stroe. The land near the coast and along the banks of the numerous giant rivers, which merge into the Rio de la Plata, is perhaps the richest stretch of alluvium of equal extent in the world, and its stock-carrying power under the natural grasses is incredible.

VAST AREA OF BACK COUNTRY.

The land which lies behind this fat soil is lighter, and at some distance from the rivers becomes actually pure sand, with a natural herbage of little value. In fact, till very recent times all this vast area of back country was ignored by the settlers. Eventually, however, it was found that, owing to the considerable rainfall and the widespread existence of water at 20ft. from the surface, it was possible to grow alfalfa (lucerne) as a perennial.

This discovery increased the value of the light land from a nominal £50, per square league of 6,400 acres to a very actual value of from £2,000 to £8,000. It has been proved that with judicious stocking and the constant movement of sheep from paddock to paddock the alfalfa can be grazed without re-sowing for an indefinite period. Since land which under its natural grasses can barely carry (without fattening) 300 cattle and 1,000 sheep to the league can, by planting alfalfa, be made to carry and fatten 3,000 cattle and 6,000 sheep, it will be seen that there is practically no limit to the possible stock-carrying capacity of the Republic. It is estimated that there are already 150,000,000 sheep and 40,000,000 cattle, and it is within the mark to say that not 1 per cent. of the available alfalfa land is yet planted.

ENORMOUS GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Let us turn to the question of grain. One may almost say that the production of grain, enormous as it has become, is an incidental of the grazing industry. To make this clear it will be well to explain the process of developing "camp."

The virgin land is leased to "colonists" (Russian, Basque, and Italian immigrants), who usually find all necessary implements, seed, etc., and who pay rent in kind. The first year they scatter maize over the unbroken land and plough it in. The second year they sow wheat, and the third year they sow wheat with alfalfa seed. The whole process is most primitive and wasteful, and the resulting wheat-crop seldom averages more than eight bushels to the acre. But as they work in families or co-operative gangs the cost of production is extremely small.

The nature of the rent, the low price of working cattle, and the ever-ramifying railway system are contributory factors in rendering production possible at a figure with which it is impossible for other countries to compete.

At the present moment enormous quantities of grain are lost by late reaping and careless stacking, while thousands of sacks of threshed grain are destroyed by the rain, because it is barely worth the insurance premium involved in the purchase of a tarpaulin. It may be safeley asserted that the annual loss amounts to tens of thousands of tons, and no one as yet has bred pigs to turn this waste into a marketable commodity.

BREAKING IN THE LAND.

This method of breaking in the land with snatch crops as an incidental, is responsible for a large proportion of the grain production, and from its nature the contribution from this source may be said to be transitory. But although the land is too light to be cropped for a longer period, the influence of a leguminous plant, like lucerne must be to rapidly restore its wheat-growing powers. If, therefore, the pastoral industry follows the normal sequence of stages, as exemplified in other countries, it is probable that before long sheep will to a large extent supplant cattle; the land will be stocked heavily; and, when the alfalfa is eaten out the original process of sowing after a cycle of wheat will be repeated.

Should this happen the grain supply will tend to increase rather than diminish, even after all the available land has been broken in; while the rich lands which have in places been cropped continuously without artificial restoration for ten years may be devoted exclusively to the production of butter.

The imagination fails before the future gross production of this country, when all the land has been broken in and fully stocked, and when all the waste grain is turned to flesh and the surplus milk to butter. There are such vast tracts of country surrounding this inexhaustible plain, where store cattle can be bred and sent down to fatten on the superabundance of feed, that, when once the industry is fully organised, not a single sprig of alfalfa need waste its fragrance on the desert air.

So much for the productivity of the country. Let us turn to what is even of more vital importance to our stock-breeding brethren in Australasia, namely, the cost of administration and distribution.

Here, again, Argentina holds all the cards. The short distance enables stock to be sent alive. The configuration of the country is such that railways can be built anywhere and everywhere at a minimum of cost. There is a large supply of efficient labour, ignorant of modern labour tactics, and ready to work at a low wage. Whatever disease exists can be stamped out when the country chooses to legislate and to support such legislation.

In view, then, of these economic advantages, combined, as they are, with light land, large rainfall, semi-tropical heat, and short winter, it may well be asked, Why has not Argentina already swamped her competitors?

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA AND THE TRUSTS.

LEGISLATION FORESHADOWED.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Providence, New England, indicated that there would be fresh legislation regarding Trusts. He admitted that they were the necessary outcome of modern conditions, but that national control over them is required in order to prevent their evil influence.

MEMORIAL TO GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

INSTITUTE AT ABERDEEN OPENED BY SIR GEORGE WHITE.

General White, in the presence of a distinguished military gathering, opened the Gordon Highlanders' Memorial Institute at Aberdeen in honour of those who have fallen in South Africa. Generals White and Ian Hamilton highly eulogised the Gordons' gallantry and distinguished services. General White handed the Treasurer a purse of a hundred guineas which had been presented to him in lieu of a sword of honour which he had declined.

THEIR MAJESTIES' CRUISE.

VISIT TO A POPULAR RESORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Their Majesties arrived at Douglas yesterday evening.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER IN FRANCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE.

Sir Wilfred Laurier was interviewed in Paris, and in the course of his remarks said that he did not believe in the possibility of establishing an Imperial and Colonial Zollovereln.

The object of his visit was to develop Franco-Canadian trade.

THE AMERICAN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

ACQUISITION OF THE PANAMA WORKS.

The United States Attorney-General, Mr. P. O. Knox, has gone to Paris in connection with the acquisition of the Panama Canal Rights and Properties.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT AND THE AFRIKANDER BOND.

A WORKING AGREEMENT.

Prior to the second reading of the Indemnity Bills the Bond spokesman, Mr. Merriman, declared that the thanks of the Bond were due to Sir Gordon Sprigg for opposing the suspension movement. He was therefore going to support the Bills and promised the Bond's support during the rest of the session.

It is generally believed that the Ministers entered into a compact with the Bond making the Progressives impotent.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Persia with the English Mails of the 15th instant left here for Bombay at 11 a. m. to-day, and the steamer Rome for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

RETURN OF VETERINARY OFFICERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUG. 25.

The following veterinary officers return to India from South Africa :—Lieutenant Brown, with 6th Dragoons ; Lieutenants Pake, Gamble and Hylton Jolliffe, with 3rd Hussars, 10th Hussars, and 12th Lancers respectively. Lieutenants Gillett and Porteous return at once.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

The Transport Pentakota arrives at Calcutta tomorrow with details from Madras.

Transport Ludhiana brings details ex. Jelungar to Calcutta from Singapore.

Transport Uganda arrived at Simbo last Saturday.

POSTAGE PRIVILEGE TO BOER PRISONERS.

The privelege of free postage is extended to Boer prisoners in India.

IMPERIAL TROOPS TO COMPETE IN RIFLE MEETINGS.

The Imperial Service troops are to be for the future eligible to compete at recognised central rifle meetings in competitions open to Native army.

THE CAWNPORE MILLS CUP.

OFFERED FOR COMPETITION AMONG NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The Cawnpore Woollen Mills will present a Cup of the value of five hundred rupees for competition, this year, amongst native regiments belonging to or located in Punjab and Bengal commands, and the Hyderabad Contingent.

FODDER SUPPLY FOR DELHI MANŒUVRES.

The Fodder Supply for Delhi manœuvres has been for some time past a difficult question owing to drought in South Eastern Punjab, but the good rain reported to-day in this region should meet this difficulty besides improving the agricultural outlook generally in that part of India.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, AUGUST 25.

Mr. B. Engeroff, of Messrs. Wilson and Co. yesterday accidentally shot his cook and killed him.

Mr. Engeroff was firing with a saloon rifle at crows when the rifle missed fire. He readjusted the cartridge and fired again, when the cook passed in front of the line of fire only a few feet away from the muzzle of the gun. The bullet penetrated the [illegible]'s brain, killing him on the spot.

An inquest recorded a verdict of death due to accident.

Mr. Engeroff was arrested for doing a rash and negligent act, but was released on bail.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

CORDIAL LEAVE TAKING OF KING EDWARD.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 24th instant, states :—

The Shah bade farewell to the King at Cowes, the leave taking being remarkably cordial on both sides. The whole visit of the Shah has been a distinct success.

AUSTRALIA AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

SIR JOHN FORREST'S VIEWS.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states :—

The "Times" severely criticises the statement of Sir John Forrest, that Australia is quite able to take care of herself in regard to defence.

THE BOER GENERALS AND THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

The Boer Generals deny that they declined to witness the Naval Review owing to the shabbiness of their clothes.

MR. KRUGER'S MILLIONS.

LEADERS DEMAND AN ACCOUNT.

An "Englishman" special cablegram states :—

The Hague correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that the Boer Generals during their visit, pressed Dr. Leyds for an account of the money Mr. Kruger had taken with him when he fled from South Africa.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

GOVERNOR OF KORDOFAN RECALLED FROM LEAVE.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram states :—

Colonel Mahon, the Governor of Kordofan, has been suddenly recalled from leave and started for his capital instanter.

THE SEVENOAKS ELECTION.

RADICAL JUBILATION.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, 23rd inst, states :—

The Radical press is exultant over the Sevenoaks election which it claims as a moral victory.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BREAKS OF OVERHEAD ELECTRIC WIRES RENDERED HARMLESS.

PRESENTATION OF KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

At a largely attended meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, to-day, the Honble. Horn, in reply to a question, said that the attention of Government had been called to breakages of overhead electric wires and of the successful experiment that had been made with device for automatically rendering wires harmless in the event of break. The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation had been asked to arrange with the Electric Supply Corporation so that this device should be applied in all important thoroughfares.

Prior to the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir John Woodburn held a durbar to present Kaiser-I-Hind Medals to C. A. Oldham Maulvie Farzand Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Captain Maddox, I. M. S, and Mr, J. Samuels in recognition for distinguished services. In presenting the recipients with the medals, the Lieutenant-Governor addressed a few remarks to each, briefly referring to the services rendered by them. A large number of officials, leading merchants and zemindars were present.

DEATH OF MR WALKER.

FUNERAL WELL ATTENDED,

POONA, AUGUST 25.

Mr. Walker, foreman and mechanical engineer at the Government Factories at Kirkee, died in the Sasoon Hospital this morning. The deceased was a mason and his funeral was largely attended by masons of Poona and Kirkee ; nearly the whole staff of the factory together with a good number of Parsees and others were present. The cortege left the hospital shortly after four for the Kirkee cemetery where the whole ground was packed up with workmen. The funeral service was read by Reverend Mathew, chaplain of the Church of Scotland. The coffin was covered with wreaths and flowers.

MRS. CLABBY'S CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

PATIENT IMPROVING.

Mrs Clabby who met with a carriage accident on Saturday last is better in hospital.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

COMMITTE APPOINTED.

The India Office Committee on the Madras Harbour Improvement Scheme consists of Sir Benjamin Baker, a famous civil engineer, and Admiral Sir George Nares, formerly a professional member of the Board Trade. The "Madras Mail" understands that they have already submitted their report and that not unlikely both Baker and Nares will visit Madras during the next cold weather to make further detailed investigations on the spot.

No details have yet been received here with regard to the recommendations, but it is understood that the immense possibilities of dredging on approved lines have been insisted upon, which seems to indicate that these experts are in favour of the protected eastern entrance rather than a new entrance at the north-east corner.

THE TROUBLE IN SIAM.

AN AFFRAY WITH DACOITS.

RANGOON, AUGUST 25.

News has reached Rangoon of an affray with dacoits in the Muscagson district of Siam, not far from the Salween and the borders of Karenni, in the Southern Shan States.

For some time past, thefts of elephants have occurred, which the Siamese authorities did little to prevent. On the 10th instant, an elephant, the property of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, was stolen. Messrs. Shrewsbury and Bartlett, Assistants of the Corporation, went out with a search party, accompanied by a Siamese guide. The party were ambuscaded and heavily fired on.

Mr. Shrewsbury had a narrow escape as he was hit, but the bullet lodged in his cartridge belt. Shots were exchanged, and the elephant was recaptured. Two of the Bombay-Burma Corporation's men were killed, and several wounded, while a number of the dacoits were wounded.

Complaints have been made to the authorities at Chiengmai, and one hundred Siamese troops have been despatched to the scene.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

DULL WEATHER AND A WET WICKET.

The heavy rain of Sunday night followed by the down pour which was received in Bombay yesterday morning, effectually soaked the Gymkhana wicket and although the rain ceased, atmospheric conditions were certainly not propitious when Jardine and Pavri, the respective captains of the Presidency and Parsi teams, went out to inspect the wicket at 11 o'clock. At that time there was a good inch of water on the pitch, and it was immediately seen that some time would have to elapse before play was commenced in order to give the ground a chance of drying. By ten o'clock a big crowd began to gather around the enclosure and visitors to the tents of the various clubs, which had been erected during the previous two or three days, began to arrive in force. In the pavilions of the Byculla Club, the Royal Yacht Club, the Gymkhana, and the Parsi Gymkhana, numbers of ladies awaited the advent of the teams upon the field, but it was decided not to attempt to commence the game until half-past twelve o'clock.

Since Saturday two or three important changes had taken place in the composition of the teams. Mr. H. Cheetham, one of the best bats of the Presidency eleven, was suddenly called away to Calcutta by urgent business and he, therefore, found it quite impossible to play. Mr. Sprott, to whom would have fallen the office of wicket-keeper, also discovered his inability to take part in the match at the last moment. These vacancies were filled by Capt. Davy, a batsman who has played well throughout the season, and who within the last two or three weeks has proved himself in Gymkhana matches a hitter of no mean calibre. It is doubtful, however, whether he is so safe a bat as the player whose place in the team he had to fill. Mr. Sprott's place was taken by Mr. Walcott, a player who has been associated with the B. B., C. I. Cricket Club, and whose claims as a wicket-keeper have been put forward for some years in view of the Presidency match. The Parsis also found it necessary to cast around within the last two days to find a player to fill the place of D. E. Mody, who was indisposed. His place in the team was eventually given to Karaka, whose chief claims to inclusion in the eleven are his batting proclivities.

Punctually at 12-30, the rival captains again appeared upon the wicket, their appearance being greeted by applause. It was, however, decided not to commence the game until after tiffin as the wicket was still in a very wet condition.

At two o'clock the weather had cleared up considerably, the sun having come out from behind the clouds, and the prospect being considerably more cheerful than the morning sky would have given those interested in the match reason for hoping. The condition of the wicket was still rather doubtful, but the captains decided that it was fit for play. Pavri won the spin of the coin and elected to take first innings. When the Presidency Eleven came out to take the field, they were greeted with prolonged and vociferous applause by an enormous concourse. Collabawalla and Mistri were sent to the wicket first, Mistri taking the first ball from Captain Greig. Off the fourth ball, Mistri drove Greig for a single, Colabawalla pulling the same bowler for another off the last ball of the over. Capt Wood went on at the other end ; a smart shower of rain coming on as he took up the ball. The over was a maiden. Mistri drove Greig for a couple but before the over was finished the shower developed into a deluge and the players were driven from the field. The shower did not last long, but it effectually soaked the wicket again. The game was delayed until a quarter past three. Mistri making another run off the last ball of Greig's unfinished over. In Wood's next over he took Mistri's wicket with a shooting ball which scattered the stumps, a groan of disappointment from this native crowd around the enclosure greeting the downfall. Mr. H. D. Kanga was the next man, and he played through the remainder of Wood's over without making a run. Colabawalla got one very nicely to square leg in Greig's next turn with the ball, but the strike only produced a single, and off the next delivery Kanga made a risky hit through the slips scoring two. The score rose to double figures a moment later, three being run for a legbye. Up to this point Wood had bowled three successive maidens. A nice drive to the off by Colabawalla produced three more off Greig's bowling.

Runs came, very slowly both bowlers being well on the wicket and neither batsman appearing too comfortable. Kanga snicked the ball up in the slips, in a way that he certainly did not expect, but the ball went over the heads of the fieldsmen. Seventy was signalled at ten minutes to four o'clock. By a nice glance to leg Kanga brought his score into double figures. Deas went on to bowl in place of Wood when the score had reached twenty-four, and only a single was hit off his first over. Greig's next three overs were maidens, but later on Kanga got him to square leg for a couple, Major Field cleverly saving the boundary. Colabawalla made a nice drive off Deas, who did not seem to be bowling as fast as usual. Thirty was reached at four o'clock, but immediately after that figure was signalled Greig clean bowled Kanga, that batsman having made 12 runs. Meheromji was the next comer, and he played through the remainder of Greig's over without scoring. Deas was dead on the wicket, two out of his five overs having been maidens. Very few slips were made in the field, and Walcott at the wicket did splendidly, not a single ball getting past him. Meherhomji made a hot drive off Greig, but it was stopped before it reached the boundary. A little later by the first boundary hit of the day, he brought up the score to 40. At this point Lumsden went on to bowl in place of Greig. Meheromji put his first ball up rather badly in the direction of point, but no one could get to it. The next ball he drove to the off boundary, the half century being signalled as the result. Nine runs were hit in Lumsden's first over. Colabawalla gave a very bad chance in the slips off Deas, but neither Jardine nor Carnegy, were able to reach the ball in time and the batsman was let off. In Lumsden's next over Meheromji gave a chance in the long field to Cassels the ball going through his hands and reaching the boundary. Sixty was reached, Lumsden's bowling so far having produced 19 runs. In Deas' next over Colabawalla cut a stinger rather high up in the slips and Jardine held him splendidly—3 wickets for 66. He had batted over an hour for his 14 and had played a capital defensive game. D. D. Kanga filled the vacancy and Sale went on with the ball in place of Lumsden's. Runs came very slowly. Kanga made two hits for a couple, but in Sales second over he snicked the ball to Walcott at the wicket and was beautifully taken—four for seventy-three. Meheromji was playing a capital game up to this point, having made 35 and not having given a fault. The players were given a short respite for tea, and when they again returned to the field Pavri filled the vacancy at the wicket. He made a single off Deas and then got Sale away to the boundary. In the succeeding over Meheromji snicked a low ball to Greig at short slip and it was beautifully taken—none but the players being aware that the wicket had fallen. In his innings of 36 Meheromji hit four fours, one three, and five twos. Five wickets were thus down for 79 runs. Raja was the next comer, and he promptly cut Deas for three, scoring a two and a single off Sale's next over. Captain Greig then went on in place of Sale. After this, however, runs were very few and far between. Ninety was telegraphed at ten minutes past five and a minute later Raja was caught high up with one hand by Greig at short slip—six for 91. The catch was a brilliant one and was loudly applauded. Raja, who had made 10 when he was dismissed, was followed by Karaka, who was substituted in the eleven in place of Mody. Pavri played a steady game, and some of his strokes were very pretty although he never attempted to hit out. He gave a hard chance in the slips to Cassels, who fell down when he had gathered, and off the next delivery he was very nearly run out, Carnegy returning the ball very rapidly. Jardine was extremely conspicuous in the field. He returned a hot one from Karaka in marvellously rapid fashion, and Pavri was very lucky to get in in time to save his wicket when the score had reached 96. Deas gave up the ball to Captain Wood. That bowler's first over was a maiden, and off Greig's next over Karaka gave a hot chance to Lumsden at mid-off high up. The fieldsman reached the ball, but had to jump to do so and was not able to hold it. Off the next ball the century was reached, the event being greeted with applause. This was at half past five o'clock. Pavri shortly afterwards drove Wood to the boundary, and in the next over Karaka pulled Greig for four. An over later Greig made his third catch, Karaka sending a low one into the slips. It was a splendid capture and much the same as that which had previously dismissed Meheromji—7 for 109. Bapasola was the next man in. Deas now went on in place of Greig at the opposite end from which he had previously been bowling. At a quarter to six o'clock the umpires decided that the light which for some time had been failing was too bad to continue the game, and stumps were accordingly drawn for the day.

Colonel Olivier is officiating as Umpire on behalf of the Presidency eleven, and Mr. Kharas is performing the same duty for the Parsis.

At the conclusion of play the scores were :—

PARSEES.

Mr K M Mistri, b Wood	4
Mr F Colabawalla, c Jardine, b Deas	14
Mr H D Kanga, b Greig	12
Mr R P Meherhomji, c Greig, b Deas	36
Mr D D Kanga, c Walcott, b Sale	4
Dr M Pavri (Capt), not out	16
Mr D Raja (jun), c Greig, b Deas	10
Mr G Karaka, c Greig, b Wood	9
Mr N C Bapasola, not out	0
Mr A H Mehta, Mr M D Bulsara — Did not bat	
Extras	4
Total for 7 wickets	109

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT AT ADEN.

THE REPORT OF THE PORT COMMISSION

VIEWS OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following communication has been addressed to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department, on behalf of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in reply to a letter covering a copy of the Proceedings and Report of the Aden Port Commission, and requesting an expression of the views of the Committee on the subject :—

My Committee do not understand that there is or can be any difference of opinion as to the Imperial importance of the harbour of Aden, or as to the necessity that it should be made cap able of accommodating vessels of such draft as can pass the Suez Canal. The fourth paragraph of the supplementary letter of the Commission, in which the claim of Aden to financial assistance is set forth correctly bases that claim on the indisputable national importance of the harbour and adds that "it is not right that the trade of Aden should alone bear the whole burden of improving the harbour. It is of course notorious that under present condition the trade of Aden would not bear an increase of burdens and that under pressure of such increase, it would be to a large extent displaced. For these reasons it is, in the final paragraph of the supplementary letter, urged that his Majesty's Government should be moved to grant a sufficient sum for the further deepening of the harbour. But my Committee regret to notice that paragraph 30 of the Report, which summarises the conclusions of the Commission, is so worded that this work of national importance is seemingly relegated to a second place and is decreed to be contingent on the construction of wharves for the behoof of the local trade, I say seemingly for it may be perceived that the Commission, strictly, pronounce not the work itself but the expenditure of Port Trust Funds upon the work, to be conditioned by the construction of the wharves. At the same time the Committee regret that the work of paramount importance was not more emphatically assigned the first place in the recommendations of the Commission, and they direct me to give prominence to a re-affirmation of the opinion they had the honour to express to you in their letter of the 28th February 1900 as to the necessity for giving precedence to Imperial as distinct from local interest. The Aden trade proper is small as compared with that to which Aden serves as a port of call and it is a moot question whether any wharfage facilities at that place can prevail against direct shipment and the developement of African Ports to restore or maintain its position as an entrepot. It would therefore have been desirable to avoid all appearance of subordinating the greater to the less.

The Commission has, however, submitted the scheme as a dual one in which the proceeds of the one section are relied upon to finance the expenditure on both. And if a work of national importance is to be made dependent upon a local source it must be made clear that such local source is adequate and is not in danger of being exhausted instead of developed by the arrangement. The Committee regret to find that a scrutiny of the estimates of revenue given by the Commission to some extent bears out the misgivings that appear from the evidence to have been entertained in many quarters. Indeed one of the points that strike the Committee most forcibly is that the sense of the Report is opposed to the weight of evidence and even to the evidence of certain members of the Commission who afterwards signed the Report.

The scheme is recommended, however, as one that aims at the "total abolition of lighterage for ordinary cargo and at relieving trade of as large a proportion as possible or the present heavy charges for landing and shipping goods." The success of the scheme therefore depends definitely on the purveying of enhanced facilities at a cost to trade not to be increased.

Again the Commission expressly disclaim any suggestion either that the present wharves are inadequate or that the charges made are excessive. In paragraph 25 an estimate is made of Rs. 87,000 as wharfage fees to be levied at rates yielding "a total of half the present charges." It is not expressly stated whether the said total is obtained by collecting the full present rates upon half the trade or half rates upon the whole trade. But the declared purpose and justification of the scheme is the reduction of charges and as a matter of fact it is understood that the latter alternative is contemplated. But in the face of the mass of evidence given before the Commission there is great doubt as to whether the whole or even a considerable part of the trade will use the wharves and so come under the charges proposed. Para. 15 of the report says:—"We do not contemplate that the existing wharves should be old, nor do we contemplate that steamers should be obliged to use the berths." And the last sentence of Par. 23, clearly contemplates that "charges of occasional lighterage" will be incurred "when the deepi water berths are already occupied." Aden is essentially an intermediate port of call for most of the steamers entering it. Quick despatch is therefore of the first importance, and this can best be attained by remaining at a buoy ware coaling and cargo operation can be carried on at both sides of the ship simultaneously. Viewing the fact that there are sometimes as many as five or six steamers in the port of Aden all requiring quick despatch and all of which may be of a length too great to be served by a pierhead only 300 feet long, the Committee believe that the occasional lighterage contemplated will be so frequent as to largely vitiate the scheme. On the information before them the Committee are not disposed to think that it would be wise to count on any considerable number of the ordinary liners resorting to the wharves. On the other hand such injury as may be done to the regular lighterage business would probably be recouped by nigaer rates of charge for lighterage and this would create a disposition to avoid the wharfage. The Committee fear therefore that on the one hand the saving to trade and, on the other hand the revenue from wharfage, might possibly prove to be illusory. The possibility of such disappointment is increased by the fact that the estimates of the Commission are based upon the only three years in the last ten which showed successive surpluses.

I am also to draw special attention to the fact that no provision seems to have been made for dredging the harbour after the work of deepening has been completed. Rs. 13,000 are allowed for keeping the Channel clear but nothing is said of maintaining the increased area and depth of the basin. The smallest amount expended in any one of the past ten years in dredging the present basin appears to have been Rs. 73,000, and in paragraph 18 of the Report credit is taken for the new dredger at Rs 270,000. It therefore appears evident that for depreciation and working even the sum of Rs. 73,000, had it been provided, would have been insufficient for operations obviously indispensable.

For the above reasons the Committee could not conscientiously say that the scheme submitted by by the Commission is one that could be confidently expected to confer on the port of Aden the benefits proposed, unless indeed it be supplemented by a substantial grant-in-aid from the Imperial Government.

THE P. & O. Co's s s Persia with the English mails of the 15th inst is due here at daylight on Saturday, the 30th inst. The s s Oriental arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 25th inst.

LORD MILNER.

RECENTLY a report was circulated to the effect that Lord Milner was about to resign. The wish was father to the thought in the minds of those who propagated the rumour, but their hopes have been dispelled by Mr. Chamberlain's late speech. He will remain, and carry on the work which he has so well begun. Lord Milner has been highly honoured by his sovereign, by statesmen of both parties, and by the English people. He is almost the only South Africa Governor whose South African policy has brought him both real and nominal honour. Governors have been mediocrities or failures and received a barren grant of titles or decorations, and Governors like Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Sir George Grey, and Sir Bartle Frere have planned a manly and statesmanlike policy, and been recalled in consequence. But Lord Milner has alike deserved well of his country and been rewarded.

A man in his position must expect hard words. His satisfaction is that the hard words he gets come from the supporters of the enemies of his country. Packed meetings denounce him and pass a vote for the independence of the two Republics. But the state of the polls, the fact that since the General Election every official liberal candidate has been a supporter of his policy, the confidence of the Government, the praise of Mr. Asquith, and Sir Edward Grey show the opinion which the English people have of Lord Milner.

Mr. Iwan Muller's book (the writer, by the way, is an Englishman and an Oxford friend of Lord Milner) gives an excellent account of his work. We do not yet fully know all the crooked devices that have been employed to discredit British policy, and Lord Milner. But a little has come out. A certain hack writer has, to some extent, taken the world into his confidence, although, as he ingeniously remarked in a letter to Mr. Steyn, published in the present volume, "it is not necessary to let all the world know the secrets of your housekeeping." He also informed the implacable ex-President—"While in England, too, for just a year, in 1883 and 1881, I did all the South African articles in the then two leading liberal papers, the 'Daily News' and the 'Pall Mall Gazette', besides my magazine articles and my little book, 'Blacks, Boers, and British'. I have kept on the same fight in various places from 1887 till I last came to England in 1895, and since I have been here I have never for a moment relaxed my efforts to inform public opinion, which is very unwilling to be informed. Perhaps too, you don't know, that in 1893 and 1894, as well as up to August, 1895, I wrote most of the principal leading articles in the 'Express.'

We have had up to very recent years very zealous enemies upon South African question, and have been very negligent of our friends. In consequence, we have a large bill to pay. But it is only just to say that the people of England have no one to thank but themselves.

For many years a Scotch constituency elected a man who was well known to be an agent of the Transvaal Government, and who boasted of having been present at Majuba. After the publication of one of his letters in which on the eve of war he advised the enemy to seize the passes, he was still allowed to stand as a liberal candidate, and received several hundred votes. This is only the most striking of many similar instances. If the constituencies elect such people to Parliament, they ought not to wonder that their interests suffer.

Lord Milner, however, fortunately did not depend on the chances and changes of parties. He was the chosen of the 'optimi.' His banquet when he was leaving for South Africa was attended by Sir W. Anson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Haldane, Sir C. Ilbert, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Paul, Sir Algernon West, Mr. George Wyndham, Lord Rosebery wrote a laudatory letter, and Sir William Harcourt declared himself the first of the new Governor's admirers. Mr. Asquith said : "We are met here to-night to assure him that he carries with him and will keep, the affectionate interest of a body of friends who, amid the tests and trials of many and varied conjunctions, have learned to rely with very great confidence upon the soundness of his judgment and the warmth of his heart".

Well, has he justified their confidence ?

He had one of the most difficult tasks that has fallen to the lot of a statesman in the nineteenth century. Perhaps the task of Lincoln is the nearest analogy. Both had to deal with a proud, vindictive race, living among slaves or serfs, trained to arms, and led by high-spirited, religious, and brilliant commanders. Opinion in the civilised world was strongly against both, and powerful nations were eager to help their enemies. In one case the fate of a Republic, in one case the fate of an Empire was at stake. Both met at first with defeat and the world exalted in the prospect of the fall of a powerful state. One had a Grant, the other a Kitchener, and backed by inferior resources and the inflexible determination of a proud and warlike people, they triumphed after years of struggle. We may hope also that in the latter case as in the former the wounds of war will be speedily healed, and the conquerors and conquered will cherish no rancour. When affairs were at their worst, on the last day of 1899, Mr. Courthope wrote a message to our soldiers :

"Though yet in streams, o'er field and flood,
Your blood be called to run,
Not vain the sacrifice ; your blood
Shall make the Empire one.
Bow down to Heaven ; then, with good cheer,
Arise and hail the dawning year."

Lord Milner went slowly to work. He had been in office nearly a year before he made his famous speech to the Bond. "The Africander Bond was furious, not because of any imputation upon their loyalty which they read into the speech, but because it revealed to them that the real good of their politics was no secret to the High Commissioner". From that time forth there was an ominous period of suspense. Each side was (or ought to have been) making ready for the inevitable struggle. Lord Milner pursued a firm, but conciliatory policy, but his moderate offers were contemptuously rejected by Mr. Kruger at the Bloemfontein Conference. The Boers played for a great stake and nearly won it. Besides the enormous direct issue of the struggle, we gained the priceless possession of the confidence of the strength and unity of our Empire. Lord Milner will rank with the great makers of England—with Warren Hastings, Lord Durham, and Sir George Grey. He has received a better reward, and Mr. Muller has worthily shown us his work and success. It is the work of one who

... "through the heat of conflict, keeps the law
In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw ;
Or if an unexpected call succeed,
Come when it will, is equal to the need."

BIJAPUR NOTES.

"Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus" may well be said of the Bijapur heavens during the last week, writes our local correspondent. The clouds have in the course of four days' rain only succeeded in squeezing out a total of some 90 cents. This refers to Bijapur City. In parts of the district a better fall has taken place and immediate anxiety is removed so far as the Southern Talukas are concerned. The prospect, however, in the North is dismal in the extreme. There has been another failure of all kharif crops and at present it looks as if there would be no sowing for the rabi crops. Indi and Sindgi are little better than a wilderness.

Coronation day passed off quietly enough, all festivities being reserved for the date of the Deli tamasha. As it was, however, all the inhabitants of the station turned out to the Police Parade ground where a few "feu de joie" was fired by the rather erratic rifles of the City Police and the police sepoys marched past. A cycling display was then given by a few of the local cyclists, some of whom showed fair skill. Mrs. Biddle was at home and the shelter of her tent was welcome in the heat of the sun. An adjournment was shortly made to the Jubilee Girls' School where endless prizes were distributed among the children, and still more endless Canarese songs were sung. The singing however was remarkably good. The entertainment was wound up by 'God Save the King' sung in Hindustani by one of the Boys' Schools to a tune that bore a distinct resemblance in places to the national anthem. Mr. Drew, the Collector, gave a 'burra khana' to the station in the evening.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LAST TEST MATCH.

GOLFING AND ANGLING ITEMS.

LAWN TENNIS AT MOFFAT.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

We are still ignorant as to the composition of the England team which is to meet Australia at the Oval on Monday next. It is therefore obvious that exceptional care is being exercised in the selection of the eleven, and this is as it should be. For even though we were defeated at Manchester by three runs the margin was so narrow that England may fairly claim that honours were pretty evenly divided. If, therefore, we can manage to win the final match we shall recover some of our lost prestige in the cricket field, notwithstanding that the Australians will still be the proud possessors of the "rubber." The changes to be made in the England team cannot well be very numerous, but they will be important. The certainties may be put down as follows :—A. C. MacLaren, Hon. F. S. Jackson, Tyldesley, Braund, Rhodes, Lockwood, and Lilley. This leaves four places to fill, and one of these will no doubt go to Hayward, especially since the match will be played at the Oval, a ground with whose peculiarities he is especially familiar. Two more batsmen are required, and of these one ought assuredly to be T. L. Taylor. Whether Ranjitsinhji will play is somewhat doubtful. He will probably be asked, but in view of his repeated failures in the test matches he may think it advisable to stand down. As an alternative perhaps J. Douglas might be included, but seeing that he has played so little first-class cricket this season the wisdom of choosing him is somewhat problematical. One would prefer to see Jessop in the team once more. His fielding is too good to be lost in so important an encounter. The eleventh place will no doubt go to Hirst, with Haigh as reserve. The likely composition of the England team is therefore as follows :—A. C. MacLaren (captain), Hon. F. S. Jackson, T. L. Taylor, G. L. Jessop, Tyldesley, Braund, Lilley, Lockwood, Rhodes, Hayward, and Hirst, with Haigh as reserve man.

The first portion of the Bank Holiday week cricket has been spoiled by rain, and, unhappily the indications are that the closing days of the week will share a similar fate. Of the eight county matches begun on Monday only one was brought to a definite conclusion. The victory in this case was obtained appropriately enough by that team of surprises—Somerset. Occasionally during the course of a season Mr. S. M. J. Wood's gallant men perform prodigies of valour : at other times they suffer ignominious defeats even from the weaker counties. But whatever be the final record of their achievements, it will be accounted to them for righteousness that in 1902 Somerset vanquished Yorkshire and twice brought the pride of Middlesex low. At Lord's in the Whitsun week they defeated Middlesex by one wicket ; at Taunton on Wednesday they beat the Londoners with greater ease by seven wickets. When we remember that Middlesex had their strongest team in the field the merit of this victory becomes all the more pronounced. Braund as usual had a good deal to do with the success of his side. How Surrey must be longing to get him back ! Even though rain prevented play on the third day Albert Ward will reap a fitting reward for his many years of excellent service to Lancashire from the match between his adopted county and Yorkshire. It is sometimes forgotten that Ward is a Yorkshireman who migrated to Lancashire because he had failed to secure a permanent place in his native county's eleven. What has been Yorkshire's loss, however, has been Lancashire's gain, for until quite recently Ward has been one of the greatest batsmen in the country. The latest match between Lancashire and their formidable rivals has once again served to prove the incontestable superiority of the Yorkshiremen. After they had dismissed the Lancastrians for 243, Yorkshire scored 499 for five wickets, and had not the rain come on Wednesday it is tolerably safe to say that the champion county would have gained yet another innings victory.

Apropos the test matches, a correspondent of the "Field" makes the following interesting suggestion:—"Premising the advantage which any eleven always playing together must have against a stronger scratch eleven, and that England loses this advantage through the multitude of matches ; also that Australia does not do the like, for the several colonies being fewer makes each of them a good match with an English eleven, my suggestion is that on the next Australian visit—(a) the best English fifteen or sixteen (or more) be chosen, with the power to include anyone who comes prominently forward later, (b) that eleven of these shall play two united counties and the M. C. C., the members of the fifteen or sixteen playing with their counties in turn, and that five test matches be played with Australia, allotting a full week to each of them. I suggest the division of counties as follows : Yorkshire (this year, at least, can stand alone ; Lancashire and Derbyshire, Notts and Leicester, Surrey and Hants, Middlesex and Essex, Somerset and Gloucester, Warwickshire and Worcestershire, Sussex and Kent. These, with M. C. C., would make eighteen matches, occupying nine weeks, and, with five test matches, fourteen weeks. These several divisions of counties could also play the Australians, and I venture to say they would make an exceedingly interesting series. Each one would at least play with a real hope of success, which hardly any county alone can do. Neither would county cricket suffer (though the county championship might perhaps not go to the best), for an opportunity for other players to come forward would be found." That the suggestion is a practical and a valuable one cannot be questioned. The outcome of such a scheme as is here suggested would be a homogeneous and well-balanced England team, the members of which would in this way be brought into such close touch with one another in the field that they would learn each other's idiosyncrasies. The secret of the Australians' success in the field is their wholehearted co-operation and their intense eagerness to excel. So heavy was the scoring in the matches played at the end of last week that not one of them could be finished in the allotted time. At the Oval Yorkshire held an advantage over Surrey on the first innings of 111, and then the champions scored 363 for three wickets in their second innings—a proceeding which occupied most of the day. During the three days 1,192 runs were scored for the loss of only twenty-three wickets. The other county matches between Essex and Middlesex and Notts and Kent also terminated in draws. For Middlesex J. Douglas scored 180, and Wells 105. Essex had to fight hard to avert defeat. Sussex easily drew with the Australians, notwithstanding that the county's first innings realised only 185 as against the 580 for six wickets obtained by the visitors. Some capital batting by Vine and Killick was the feature of the Sussex second innings.

Until this year the Open Champion was inclined to be somewhat uncertain. Not infrequently he produced a game which was too good for the very best of his opponents—as for instance, at Dollymount last autumn, when in the final of the professional tournament, he defeated Vardon after having been five holes down at the turn. But in other important competitions Herd often failed to do himself justice. These lapses from first-rate form seem now to have been relegated to the past. Since he took first honours at Hoylake, in June, Alexander Herd has thoroughly deserved his newly won reputation as a champion. During his recent tour in Scotland he was not guilty of a single bad round, and at Monifieth he lowered the record of the green by a stroke. At Newquay, Cornwall, the other day, James Braid was right at the top of his game, and when this happens other competitors usually come off second best. As the par of the course is sixty-eight, we may presume it is not very difficult ; still, to hole it twice in the same figures of seventy was a remarkable performance, and easily secured the victory for Braid. Herd was second ; Vardon and Taylor tied for third place. A foursome decided subsequently was of an international character, the two Scots being partners against Taylor and Vardon. Fairly outplaying the Englishmen, Herd and Braid won by 4 up and 3 to play, and also took the bye by one hole. Interesting matches between Scottish, English, and American lady golfers were played recently at North Berwick. In a four some Miss Orr and Miss Edith Orr were opposed to Miss Rhona Adair and Miss Frances

Griscom, British and American ex-champions respectively. The Misses Orr are among the very best of the Scotish ladies, and, showing first-rate form, were successful by 3 and 2 to play. When the Ladies championship was last held in Scotland—at Gullane in 1897—the two sisters met in the final, Miss Edith Orr ultimately proving successful. Miss Griscom, it should be said, scarcely retains her old form; in a single with Miss Adair she was rather badly beaten by 7 up and 6 to play. The tournament for the Calcutta Cup of the Royal and Ancient Club comes to a conclusion to-day. Although the entries were as numerous as ever, some well-known names were missing from the list of competitors. Messrs. A. F. Macfie and H. G. B. Ellis were among the five left in at the end of the fourth round, but in the next Mr. Ellis was unexpectedly beaten by the Rev. A. H. Cochrane, and Mr. Macfie was unable to get through the semifinal round, so that Mr. Cochrane and Mr. J. R. T. Tarver were left to fight out the final battle to-day.

The Professional Golfers' Association have arranged to hold a tournament at Romford on September 17, when the "Tooting Bec Challenge Cup" and other prizes will be played for. The Employment Agency of the Association is doing useful work in finding situations for professionals. It was generally supposed that Mr. W. J. Travis would repeat his victory of last year in the tournament for the Amateur Championship of the United States decided recently at Chicago. He had, however, nothing to do with the finish, which was fought out by Mr. L. W. James (Chicago) and Mr. E. M. Byers (Pittsburg), two promising golfers of the younger generation. Mr. Byers had previously won important competitions, but Mr. James had never before figured in public. In the event he won the match and the Amateur Championship, and, as he is only twenty years of age, he should have a great golfing career before him. The "New York Herald" states that he is a pupil of Lawrence Auchterlonie, and, like his teacher, adopts a full swing with a particularly complete follow through. At Portrush on Saturday, the 16th, the Champion is matched to play H. Hamill, professional to the Royal Portrush Club, whose backers consider that he has a good chance of holding his own even with the redoubtable Herd. The Irish professional might succeed in doing so if he could reproduce the game he played in the first round of the Open Championship this year; he holed the course in 77 strokes, thereby equalling Herd's score, but he retired at the end of the third round.

The weather lately has been none too favourable for coarse-fishing operations, but some excellent sport has nevertheless been enjoyed in several directions. Much to the disappointment of many anglers, however, the barbel in the Thames have not been in a feeding humour, the result, doubtless, of the cold nights and mornings, which have kept the creels of the bream-fishers very light on this river. Chub, roach, perch, dace, and gudgeon have been affording sport in the metropolitan river, some of the chub captured being handsome specimens. Perch up to 2 lb. 8 oz. have been caught in the Thames at Reading, and a 10 lb. basket of the fish with the black-striped jackets is notified from Bourne End, where also, a 27 lb. take of barbel has been met with. Baiting with plenty of gentles and using fine tackle, anglers have creeled numerous dace on the glides and scours, and the red-worm at these spots has also accounted for large numbers of the succulent gudgeon. Bream and barbel, of which there are immense numbers in the Thames, are expected to take the bait freely when the weather is warmer and more settled. Roach-anglers visiting Walton's river, the Lea, have been taking some fine fish. Many reach from 3-4 lb. to 1 lb. and over have been landed between Hertford and Broxbourne, and a specimen of 1 lb. 15 oz. has headed the list of captures. This fine fish, for the Lea, was taken at Hertford. On the streamy backwaters of the Lea fly-fishers have basketed a good many chub and dace on the Zalu, red Palmer, black gnat, coachman, &c. One or two trout have also been secured. The tributary Kennet is this season yielding more and larger perch than for years past, especially in the Newbury and Reading waters. Roach up to 1 lb. 14 oz. have been caught near Reading, but sport is not general at present, on account of the thick growth of weeds, which interferes with float-fishing operations. In East Anglian waters many anglers have been out, and some good baskets have been made. The cold, boisterous winds have put a check on breamfishing, catches having considerably fallen off as regards quantity, but a number of good class fish have been taken. One of largest bream hails from Constable's Stour—a 5 lb. 6 oz. fish, secured in the slugish deep water at the little village of Bures. The Yare, Bure, Waveney, and Great Ouse have furnished many bream, but during the last few days anglers visiting the Yare have killed far more roach than bream. At Cantley takes of roach up to 22 1-2 lb. have been secured, and in the Buckenham Ferry waters a London visitor has creeled in an afternoon's fishing 100 roach. The heaviest catch of bream in the Norfolk waters is reported from Hickling Broad, where one rod has accounted for 120lb. of fish. A roach of 2 1-2 lb. is stated to have been taken in the Thurne at Potter Heigham and a grand perch of 3 lb 6 oz. has been landed in the Bure at Horning Ferry. The Norfolk tidal rivers have been running too bright for good sport with bream.

There was some rain at Moffat on Wednesday when the Lawn Tennis championships were held, but play continued till late in the evening, and there were several fine exhibitions. Riseley played a splendid game, and was markedly superior to his two singles opponents, while Paul won with lots to spare. The best match was Pritchett's meeting with Payn in the second round. Previously Pritchett beat Payn twice, but last week at Newcastle Payn won. Yesterday both played fine tennis, and Pritchett confirmed his form of two years ago, and had a popular, victory. Laing and Smith, who met on level terms in the first-class singles, when the former won, again met in the championship before a big crowd. Laing played less accurately than in the handicap, and the result was reversed in two sets. In the doubles Riseley and Paul had a safe passage, but L. Grant and Hunter played a surprising game. They lost the first set, and then they rallied and carried the next after twenty games. In opening the next set Hunter strained a muscle, and the younger pair had by force of circumstances to get into the next round. Riseley was beaten in the first-class singles by W. Grant (New York) but he was owing 30. In the next round of the singles championship Baird meets Pritchett, Riseley plays Mackay, and Paul faces M'Gregor. Gentlemen's Championship Singles.—First round completed: C. R. D. Pritchett (London) beat M. Nisbet (Newcastle)—6 2, 6 3; F. L. Riseley (Liverpool) beat J. Gordon (Newton Stewart)—6 0, 6 1. Second round completed: Pitchett beat F. W. Payn (Beckley)—6 4, 6 4; Riseley beat H A. C. Bergne (London)—6 1, 6 0; Paul (Liverpool) beat A. J. Sanderson (Galashiels)—6 0, 6 1. Third round: R. Hamblin Smith (Cambridge) beat J. M. Laing (Edinburg)—6 2, 6 3. Gentlemen's Championship Doubles.—First round, not completed: M. Nisbet and H. A. C. Bergne beat L. J. Grant (New York) and P. Murray-Hunter (Liverpool)—6 4, 9 11, 2 1, retired; F. L. Riseley and E Paul beat H. C. Leake and J. Fisher (London)—6 0, 6 3.

THE COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE.

(Continued from page 4.)

The answer is, She is still in embryo. The organisation of the industry as a whole is still so primitive that all this vast produce converges into the narrow funnel of a small ring of distributive agents. Instead of finding, as in New Zealand, several freezing works (which can barely pay their way) competing for each fat wether, we find 100 fat wethers competing with one another for the honour of being frozen by one giant company (which distributes dividends at the rate of 100 per cent., and guarantees all possible rivals 10 per cent. to keep away).

Finally, in the vexed question as to whether the reopening of the ports to the importation of Argentine live stock would affect the existing tightness in the meat supply, it must be remembered that as much beef comes to England now as came in the days of open ports. Only now it comes in prime condition chilled. The outcry against England on this head has been great, but there are many giants in the Argentine meat trade who consider that the Board of Trade did but anticipate the chilling process in sounding the death knell of the exportation of live stock from the country before which in time even the glories of Chicago will pale.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A SOLICITOR.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee at the High Court yesterday, were heard arguments on the notice issued to Mr. Merwanjee Kaikhosru Alpiewalla, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, solicitors, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared to show cause; while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared on behalf of the first three defendants and executors, in the case of Shapurjee Nusservanjee Mody and others, against Merwanjee Hormusjee Mody and others.

The Advocate-General said, in accordance with his Lordship's direction, he renewed the motion for rule calling on Mr. Merwanjee, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. His Lordship's order was that the motion should stand over and that notice be given to Mr. Merwanjee that the motion for contempt was to be renewed on Monday.

The Advocate-General said he had read on the last occasion the affidavit of Mr. Mody, the first defendant. He now proposed to read the affidavit of Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Parekh, the second plaintiff, Mr. Merwanjee, in his affidavit, stated that with regard to the circumstances and the motives with which he wrote the letter in question to the newspapers, he referred to the affiuavit of the second plaintiff which he believed to be true.

The Advocate General read the affidavit of Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Parekh, the second plaintiff, which went to show that though he was in a position to substantiate all the charges he had made against the first defendant, Merwanjee Mody, he consented to their being withdrawn, because in the first place, the substantiation of those charges would hurt the feelings of his sisters; and secondly because he was advised to come to a settlement of the terms proposed by the other side. Three of his relations and friends and also some of his clerks who had read the reports in the newspapers, were on reading them, under the impression that his case had collapsed, and he had therefore, to withdraw the charges. He was informed by Mr. Pereshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy that at a Lodge banquet, the first defendant, Mody, told him that he allowed the charges against him to be withdrawn as a matter of favour, and he (Mody) referred to the report in support of his statement. The first defendant, the Advocate General, said, was prepared to deny on oath that he ever said anything of the kind to Preshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy. In fact the Lodge meeting and banquet did not take place until two days after the letter of Messrs Bicknell and Merwanjee appeared in the "Times of India."

The Advocate General proceeded to read Pestonjee Parekh's affidavit, stating that misleading reports had appeared in three of the Guzarati Dailies, which were supplied by the first defendant or by his attorneys' clerk on his behalf. The defendant, the learned Counsel said, absolutely denied, and so did the attorneys' clerk, that the reports were published by them. They were prepared to deny it on oath. That showed that neither Mr. Merwanjee, nor his client, was prepared to pick any hole in the report appearing in the "Times of India" which was absolutely correct and with which only his clients were concerned, Parekh, in his affidavit, further stated that he requested the editors to publish his explanation, but as they refused to comply with his request, and said that unless his solicitors authenticated his statements, they could not help him in the matter, he went to Mr. Merwanjee and requested him to write a correct version of what took place in court. Mr. Merwanjee tried to dissuade his client from taking any such step, as the whole thing would soon be forgotten, but as he insisted Mr. Merwanjee, after having ascertained certain facts, wrote the letter in question. The learned counsel then read the affidavit of Mr. Merwanjee, who stated that he fully believed the statements made by the second plaintiff, and as he found that several of the reports were inaccurate and misleading, and that they had created a wrong impression upon the minds of some of the readers of those reports, he undertook to write the letter in the interest of his client, without in the least trying to injure the character of the first defendant whom he only knew by sight, but with whom he was totally unacquainted. Commenting upon Mr. Merwanjee's affidavit, the learned counsel said that matters having been settled and charges withdrawn, a solicitor of Mr. Merwanjee's experience ought not to have written such an inflammatory letter implying that the consent of his client had been purchased by the terror imposed upon the first defendant by Mr. Davar's opening address, and the statements contained therein. It was idle to say that Mr. Merwanjee had no intention in writing that letter to injure the first defendant in any way. Could it be supposed that letters of that kind did anything but injure those against whom such statements were made. The strong and damaging exparte statements made by Mr. Davar had been reproduced and sent to the papers suggesting in a manner that the defendant withdrew his opposition in consequence of statements made by Mr. Davar. He (the Advocate General) submitted that writing letters of that kind after all the charges had been withdrawn was doing something which called for such punishment as the Court might think fit to award. The result was that the learned counsel's client, if nothing was done to right him, would be in a worse position than he was at the time when the suit was died. His client was perfectly willing to meet those charges. He was always ready to meet those charges and if his Lordship was not prepared to show his disapproval of the letter written by Mr. Merwanjee, his client was quite prepared to set aside the consent decree and to go on with the case.

Mr. Lowndes said he would agree to the withdrawal of the consent order and to go on with the case. His learned friend wanted an opportunity to meet the charges, and they were quite willing to go on with the suit. He did not want the defendant to be prejudiced in the least.

In reply to the Court, the Advocate-General said that the report furnished by Mr. Merwanjee to the "Times of India" was incorrect and had two important omissions. It was stated in the report that the Advocate-General refused to agree that his client should withdraw from the trusteeship, which was not the case. On the contrary, offers were made for the appointment of certain persons for the trusteeship. These were the inaccuracies in the report, which were in themselves contempt of court so as to be calculated to prejudice the opposite party.

The Advocate-General then cited cases in support of his contention and stated that the letter in question was calculated to prejudice the mind of the Court and of the Commissioner, to whom matters of accounts had been referred.

His Lordship remarked that if a judge's or a court officer's mind was prejudiced by what appeared in a newspaper report, he was not fit to hold his position.

The Advocate General, in conclusion, asked his Lordship to express the opinion that it was improper on the part of Mr. Merwanjee, after all the charges had been withdrawn to repeat them prominently in almost every daily newspaper in Bombay, and to hold that it was practically nullifying the withdrawal contained in the consent order. Mr. Merwanjee ought to be called upon to express his regret for having published that letter, and that his Lordship should further express the opinion that the first defendant was perfectly justified in coming to Court to right himself, and that Mr. Merwanjee be ordered to pay the costs of the motion. As an alternative the learned counsel proposed that the consent decree be set aside and that the parties should be relegated to their original position.

MR. LOWNDES' ADDRESS.

Mr. Lowndes said his Lordship would of course be zealous to see that no solicitor, who was an officer of the Court, was guilty of improper conduct in the way of contempt of court, and that his Lordship would be no less zealous to protect a solicitor when a charges of a most frivolous character was made against him. The charge brought against his client was that he had been guilty by the publication in a newspaper of a report, which was contempt of court. There was not the slightest doubt that the test of whether a contempt had been committed was not the result, but the intention with which that letter had been published. The first point to consider was whether the intention of that publication was to prejudice the defendant. His learned friend contended that because there was a reference before the Commissioner to take accounts, therefore, his Lordship should assume that the letter was written to the newspapers, with the intention of prejudicing the first defendant on the taking of the accounts. The cases cited by his learned friend were those which were tried in English courts by juries, who would more or less be prejudiced by reading such newspaper reports. But these cases were not applicable to India where civil cases were not tried by juries. Mr. Oliver the Commissioner would have nothing to do with charges made against the defendant, which his client was entitled to repeat, if he chose, before that officer. They could neither affect the mind of his Lordship before whom the original statement had been made. To say that an experienced and respectable solicitor of that court, who had acquired certain standing and position in that Court would write such a letter with the intention of prejudicing the defendant, whom he did not know was an argument which would not commend itself to any sensible man. Surely the presumption was the other way. Both Mr. Merwanjee and the second plaintiff stated on 20th that the letter was not published with the intention of prejudicing the first defendant but that it was written solely and wholly with the object of setting the plaintiff right in the eyes of the public, who had formed a wrong impression of the case from the report published in the papers. The charges, the learned counsel contended, were withdrawn "sub modo." In replying to the Advocate-General's remarks, he said there was nothing to apologise for. If there was anything to apologise, a man in the position of Mr. Merwanjee would be the first to do so. His client was quite willing that the decree should be set aside. He was quite willing to go into the case if the other side was willing to do so.

The Advocate-General then replied.

MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment said this was an application by the first defendant Merwanjee Mody, to commit Mr. Merwanjee, solicitor, for contempt of court in having written to the "Times of India" a letter over the signature of his firm Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal which appeared in the issue of the paper of the 19th instant. The question was whether Mr. Merwanjee had been guilty of the contempt complained of. His Lordship understood there was really not much difference between the learned counsel on both sides as to the Law applicable to the case, nor did he entertain any doubt as to what the law was. It was not necessary, therefore, for him to refer to the authorities cited on one side or the other. His Lordship took the law to be this: That the course of justice should not be perverted, and no contempt should be allowed which was likely or intended to pervert the course of justice. The law intented and the judges laid down that so long as a suit or legal proceeding was pending and was to be decided by a tribunal on its own merits, it ought not to be prejudiced by anything that might be said outside the court. He took that to be the legal principle upon which the decisions referred to by the learned counsel werr based. The question before the Court was whether it was proved whether Mr. Merwanjee had done anything, the result and consequence of which was to prejudice the mind of the Court, and which would bring him within that principle just ennuciated by him. Mr. Merwanjee said he had done nothing, and that he intended to do nothing of that sort. He said his sole and only object was to put the public in possession of all the facts relating to the circumstances under which the consent decree had been made. His Lordship read the consent decree as it was published in the morning papers, and said it did not purport to be a report of the proceedings but it only gave a succint summary from the decree that was arrived at in the Court. But M. Merwanjee said, and one of the plaintiffs swore to his affidavit that certain reports appeared in Guzarati newspapers from which certain members of the community, among he (the plaintiff) moved, thought that he had improperly levelled unfounded charges against the first defendant which he was forced to withdraw, and which he did withdraw. He (the plaintiff), thought that that was not really what took place, and it was not with a view to prejudice the defendant either before the public or the Court that the second report was published, which was given rather for the purpose of putting the plaintiff right in the minds of the Parsi community. His Lordship having read a portion of the letter appearing in the "Times of India," observed it required considerable straining of his brain power when he was listening both to the Advocate-General and Mr. Lowndes, what it was that the parties in the case thought that it would prejudice the defendant, and how it was that the plaintiff thought that he would be righting himself by giving the second report in the newspaper. It was not till he heard at great length with great patience the exposition of the learned counsel that he could understand why the parties behaved in the manner they did. Both of them seemed to be correct. He had carefully read the first report over and over again, and he found that it was not so much in the report as in the inference that the readers had drawn from it, that there was contempt. He failed to see in it if it favoured the plaintiff or the defendant. The conclusion his Lordship had come to was, that the Court would not interfere in a report of that kind, which was a fair and substantially correct report. Let the public draw their own inferences from that report, but so long as it was and intended to be a substantially correct report and not an unfair report, in which important matters had been grossly suppressed from the knowledge of the public, no court of justice would interfere with such a report. It was of the highest importance that the administration of justice should be conducted in the full blaze of public opinion. He personally looked upon that as the very key-stone of a court of justice, and he should be sorry to say or do anything which would deter newspapers from reporting proceedings of the tribunals of justice.

There was only one limitation to it, and it was that they must be honest in publishing reports, which would not create a false impression. He was not concerned with the mind of the public or that of the Parsi community. Nothing appeared in the report, which was to his mind likely to prejudice the defendant. If there was anything, it was a fine circumstance in favour of the defendant that he was amenable to the suggestion of the Court that the time of the Court should not be wasted in calling evidence, if the charge was made in one breath, it was withdrawn in the other. Was it conceivable that an officer like the Commissioner, or any one sitting on that Bench could be prejudiced by such a report. He failed to see under the circumstances that it was the intention on the part of Mr. Merwanjee to pervert the course of justice. There was no necessity for bringing the matter into Court. The defendant could have replied and sent his own version of the case to the newspapers. It must not be understood that he had come to any conclusion as to the charges, which had been revived, as being proved or disproved. All he could say with respect to them was that they had been withdrawn before him for the purpose of bringing about a settlement. It was much to be regretted that there was anything said or done, which was likely to revive the bitter feelings, and to resume proceedings in Court. He deprecated the proceedings to the extent that there had been a repetition of the charges, and that affidavits were made calculated to revive the bitterness between parties. He could not say that Mr. Merwanjee was responsible for that any more than the defendant. His Lordship declined to go into the merits of the charges. He dismissed the motion with costs, to be paid by the defendant.

WHEN MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE.

That marriage is not always successful is within the knowledge of all. Some of us have that uncomfortable fact pretty contantly before us, with practical illustrations; while others, more fortunate, are made aware of it only by the newspapers and an occasional unguarded remark by some married friend; as in the case of a stockbroker, at the time Turkey repudiated her debt, who, on being asked what he thought of Turkish bonds, replied that he preferred them to marriage bonds. Doubtless there had been some jarring note in that stockbroker's home before he started for his office that day, or he would never have made so unbusinesslike a remark. Nevertheless, marriage as a social institution is not a failure. Of that there is positive proof. It is of the failures that we hear so much; of the innumerable happy marriages we hear little or nothing.

When once marriage fails from incompatibility of temper, it fails at least ten times from ill-health. What lover of fiction—which is the mirror of truth when told by Dickens—will not recall the picture of David Copperfield and his consumptive child-wife, Dora, whose form grew lighter on his arm day by day? There is no more pathetic incident in imaginative literature. Unfortunately, it has far too often its counterpart in real life. Here is a narrative of fact which might easily enough have resembled it; but the tragedy was happily averted, and it is a case of all's well that ends well. We will let Mrs. Emma Bason, of Bayston Hill, near Shrewsbury, speak for herself. "Shortly after my marriage," says this lady, in a sworn declaration made on 11th January, 1902, "I began to droop and fade. A sort of languor and tired feeling was the first bad sign, then my food began to disagree with me. After the lightest meal, I felt as if I had eaten three times too much, and the weight at my chest, and pain between the shoulders, were almost unbearable. Next, my appetite left me altogether, and unless it was something light and tempting, I ate next to nothing. I soon began to lose flesh, and a horrid, sinking, fainting feeling was constantly with me. My nights were restless, and I often lay twisting and turning the night through. I dwindled away to a shadow, and remember asking the doctor what it was that made me feel so weak. He gave me no direct answer, but said it was not to be wondered at, and later asked me whether any of my family were consumptive." Ominous question that "As if I had not already enough to bear, a pain now settled in my forehead and ran right across the eyebrows, making me feel sick and dizzy. Wind in the region of the heart, too, sorely tried me, causing it to palpitate, and at times quite interfering with my respiration.

"One day, my own sister brought me two bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 'Now,' said she, 'you must leave off doctoring and take this.' I asked her if she was going to kill me outright, but she insisted upon my trying it, and from that day I began to recover. It was a long and weary convalescence, during which time I took several bottles of your Syrup, but from the first I began to eat a little, and what I took gave me strength and encouragement. One by one the many bad symptoms left me. I grew stronger and increased in weight until my health was completely restored. To-day, no one would take me to be the same woman. I gave all the praise to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which was the means of restoring me to health and strength, when all hope of my recovery was abandoned."

It would not be easy to find a more interesting case of ill-health threatening the happiness of a marriage, with the impending calamity so fortunately averted.

DISTRESS AND RELIEF IN MORVI.

A correspondent writing of distress in Morvi and the measures taken to relieve it says:—These four famine years have without affording a single opportunity for the recuperative powers of nature to operate, conspired to create a scene of woe the like of which no eye has seen, no heart can conceive and no tongue can adequately tell. This once fabled scene of opulence and of grandeur has been rendered a theatre of merciless and oppressive ravages of famine. Remedial and precautionary measures have been adopted adequate to the needs growing with a rapidity beyond what was ever anticipated. Cultivators proper who form one third of the population were relieved at their homes. Takavi advances were liberally made, but locks were supplied in great numbers and corn was distributed in plenty. Another third of the population—the helpless, homeless, and destitute agricultural labourers were employed in well-sinking and on relief works and the expenditure has amounted to the gigantic total of fifteen lacs exclusive of a similar sum absorbed by other items, such as relief given to Bhayals and Mulgirasias and purchase of land and advances made.

The respectable poor, the 'shabby genteel' who endure their agonies in private and whose want an occasional suicide alone reveals, were helped by subscriptions contributed by State Officials and merchants. The stream of charity in this direction has not yet ceased to flow and a managing committee presided over by the Huzoor's Personal Assistant has been judiciously labouring to cope with the distress. By the discriminating process of selection and elimination the Poor-House numbers about a thousand inmates. They are housed and fed in extensive buildings near the gas factory. The waifs and strays about thirteen hundred in number have been drafted into the Orphanage which is pictures quely situated near the old railway station on the rising ground which dominates the town. The children are fed thrice a day and comfortably clad and medically looked after. Great cleanliness and order mark all the sanitary arrangements. They were not so happy and healthy even in the times of plenty. The Assistant Police Superintendent, Mr. Kalubhai, who is in charge of the arrangements takes such parental care that he has won the confidence and even affection of the parentless bairns. His Highness visits the place and gladdens the grateful hearts of the youngs one.

FIXED EXCHANGE RATE ON RUPEE PAPER.

The "Englishman" writes: A persistent rumour is in circulation that the Secretary of State is disposed to guarantee payment of interest on 3 1-2 per cent. enfaced rupee paper at a fixed rate of 16 pence per rupee. We have endeavoured to ascertain whether the rumour has any foundation in fact. There can be no doubt that the Government of India would not object, and the proposal is by no means a new or unpopular one. In financial circles it has always been considered that opposition would come from Home and not from India. It is not at all likely that the Secretary of State would commit himself to any such scheme without first consulting Lord Curzon and his financial advisers. It is a well-kept official secret whether any such consultation has taken place, but we gather that no opposition would be raised in the Council of the Indian Government. A proposal of a similar nature has been recently initiated by the Government of India in the matter of payments to railway companies in England. Hitherto these have been subject to fluctuations of exchange, but we are able to state that it has been proposed, with the practical certainty of being accepted, that a fixed rate of exchange at 16d, should be inserted instead of a fluctuating market rate in all existing contracts. The reasons given by the Government of India are interesting, apart from convenience in accounts of a fixed rate. They express themselves as being so confident that the 16d. rate can be maintained, that they do not shrink from the responsibility involved in the contract. Figures for the last six years, from 1896 to 1902, that is to say, since the closure of the mints became effective, show that had all payments to England on railway and all other accounts been made at a fixed rate, the net result would have been a profit to India of Rs. 10 1-4 lakhs or £70,000. A significant fact is that we are on the point of seeing railway remittances guaranteed at 16d., and these remittances are fully as great in amount as interest on payments which we feel therefore justified in saying, that the Indian Government is also prepared to guarantee. There is no difference between the cases, except that interest on enfaced paper has been drawn through private channels, while railway payments have been arranged by the India Council. It gives backers confidence to know that the owner's money is on his horse. Confidence in exchanges is just what is wanted to draw to India that supply of Western capital she so much needs, and can so well repay. To show confidence by guaranteeing interest on enfaced paper against exchange fluctuations would in turn create confidence, and would thus prove a politic as well as a popular measure.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The annual report of the Registrar of Joint Stock companies shows that the number of new Joint Stock Companies (excluding 5 Societies under Act XXI of 1860) registered in Bombay during the year is 11, as classified in statement No. 2, against 13 (9 Joint Stock Companies and 4 Companies limited by guarantee) in the year preceding, showing a decreass of 2. No company limited by guarantee was registered during the year under report.

On the 31st March 1902 there were 424 companies carrying on business, against 474 at the end of 1900-1901. Sixty-one companies went into liquidation, and 46 companies that were under liquidation were finally dissolved during the year under report.

No advantage has yet been taken of the provisions of Act IV of 1900, as appears from the fact that no notice of the keeping of branch registers in the United Kingdom has been received from any company.

In the month of March last, the various Assistant Registrars in the mofussil to were directed inspect the offices of the several companies falling under section 69 of the Act within their respective districts, to ascertain whether they had complied with the requirements of the above section. The inspection reports received from some of the Assistant Registrars show generally that most of the companies have duly complied with the requirements of the Act.

With regard to the prosecutions that were instituted in the Courts of the First Class Magistrate at Kaira and Ahmedabad and remaining undisposed at the close of the year 1900-1901, vide paragraph 12 of my last Annual Report, all the companies, excepting one, were convicted and fined.

A prosecution was instituted in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Ahmedabad against the Secretary and Manager of the Empire Mutual Helping Fund, Limited, for offences punishable under sections 468, 471 and 477 A of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate after hearing the case committed the accused for trial by the Sessions Court. The case was heard before Mr. Page, Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, who convicted the accused under sections 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. The accused has appealed to the High Court, but the case has not yet come for hearing. Another prosecution was also instituted before the First Class City Magistrate at Karachi under section 74 of the Act against the Karachi Steam Lighterage Company, Limited. The Magistrate convicted the Directors and fined each of them Rs. 25.

Nearly two months ago we pointed out, says the "Pioneer," that the "Times" recognised Government Rupee Paper as a gold security, and we then threw out a suggestion that some further advantage might be taken of the fact that the value of the rupee was now fixed. This elicited an expression of opinion in our correspondence columns, and it was very plainly shown that what is really wanted to place Rupee Paper on almost the level of its sister Sterling Loans is a Government guarantee that the interest on Rupee Paper will be paid at 1s. 4d. This seems to have set the ball rolling, for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have taken the matter up, and it is to be supposed that the other Chambers will follow suit. It is idle for Government to argue that the public are aware of the fixing of the rate of exchange, and that, therefore, they may be trusted to come to a right state of mind with regard to these loans.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

Our correspondent at Ahmedabad, writing on Sunday, says:—We are extremely sorry to note the sad and untimely death of R. S. Madhoolal Harilal Desai, B. A., the newly appointed Principal of the newly established Teachers; School at Bombay. He was one of the first educationists of this Presidency, and the Director of Public Instruction and his department owe not a little to the deceased gentleman for the revision of the vernacular texts and the thorough improvement in the mode of instruction given to the students of the Training College. He possessed the highest University laurels, and in him the Government has lost a very highly talented servant.

There seems to be little progress in the preparation for the holding of the next sessions of the congress at Ahmedabad. Unfortunately in the managing committee there are not very many sincere workers and if the whole brunt is to fall on them we are afraid for the first time in the history of the congress it will be a farce. The names of Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. Kalichunder Bonnerjee, Dr. Rosh B hari Gosh and Mr. Viyaga Raghava Charya are talked of as likely names for the Presidential Chair of the Congress this year. The Praja Bandu of Ahmedabad has been honoured with an invitation to the Delhi Durbar.

Mr. Pratt, the late collector of Ahmedabad left for Bombay on Tuesday last handing over the charge to Mr. Vernon during the time that would elapse before Mr. Doderei arrives.

A student from Nariad named Khandabhai Govindjee who attended the B. J. Medical School committed suicide last week.

A curious case of kidnapping a Eurasian girl named Miss Harriet Prior was placed before Mr. Nanavati, first class Magistrate, Ahmedabad. The accused Sardarba, Moti Jeshi, and Mahakore have all been committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate.

The Principal of the Scott Garasia College at Sadra has arrived with a team to play a Cricket Match with the team of the local college. They will play a two day's match to-day.

A meeting of the Municipality was held on the 20th D. B. Ambalal Sakerlal presiding. It was at once adjourned in honour of the late S Madhavlal Harilal Desai.

Mr. Keshavlal Jivabhai is elected a councillor for the Shahapur ward in place of the Kazi.

The mortality last week increased by 43.

Good and timely rain has made people once more hopeful. People had lost all hopes and this timely rain has cheered the whole district. It rained over 3 inches last week.

THE VERY LATEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—The "Hindu" of Madras has, in one of its recent issues, announced that the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to vouchsafe, as a Coronation gift, three years' extension of service to those of his servants under the Government of India, who are to be retired in the year 1903. The boon is all the same whether it be in connection with the Coronation that took place in London on the 9th instant or its likeness which is to be exhibited in the shape of the Delhi Durbar in December next. I write this to submit an humble suggestion to the Government of India that the announcement of his Majesty's gracious gift may be early notified in the "Government of India Gazette", in which it will of course appear sooner or later, that it may also be subsequently notified in the Residency orders at an early date. I further suggest that Government may be pleased to direct all Heads of Departments to communicate of their own accord, the offer of the Royal gift to those servant for whom it is intended. The object of my suggestion is obvious. We all know that Royal gifts intended for poor people often do not reach—them disappearing in transit. These are matters of ordinary occurences. There are many sticker-nearred Heads of Departments, who will grudge to hand over the Royal gift, in the present case, to the worthy recipients; and there are also others who will suppress it till it is too late to hand it over. The usual course for the grant of extension is that it is applied for and the Local Government grants it on the recommendation of the head of the Department. In the present case the procedure ought to be the reverse, as it is a Royal gift. The Head of the Department should communicate the Royal gift to the retiring servant long before the date fixed for his retirement, acceptance of the offer being left to his convenience. I trust Government will kindly take due notice of this suggestion.

AN OLD SERVANT.

Berar 23rd August.

THE DELHI DURBAR AND THE NATIVE CHIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 21st instant, there appears an extract from the "Kathiawar Times" on the subject of the visit of the Native Princes to the approaching Delhi Darbar.

The example of those of the Kathiawar chiefs who have excused themselves from attendance, owing to the indebted condition of their states, should undoubtedly be followed by native chiefs of other provinces, who may be similarly circumstanced. If such native chiefs are not wise enough to excuse themselves, it is the duty of the Government of India and of the Agents Governor General of the Provinces concerned to see that they are prevented from attending at the Delhi Darbar.

During the famine conditions which prevailed in the past three successive years, many Native States have run into debt. Such States are unable to properly provide for their ordinary annual expenditure. It is therefore needless to say that they are quite unable to take up for execution, the necessary protective works of irrigation, with a view to improving their already fallen and falling revenue and to ameliorating the wretched condition of their peasantry.

You have already expressed in your paper, your views on the subject of the wasteful expenditure to be incurred on the Delhi Durbar, and I hope you will take an early opportunity to bring to the kind notice of the Government of India, the necessity of excusing the attendance of the Native Chiefs of indebted States.—Yours, &c.

MODERATION.

23rd August, 1902.

NEPOTISM IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—As to nepotism in the local Municipality to which your correspondent refers: I think the evil could be lessened if the Rule which forbids the entertainment of kith and kin in one and the same office is brought into force. Officers should bear in mind that public employments are not the heritage of any particular caste or creed and that subordinates have a moral right for a just and fair treatment. To oppress the poor and do them wrong is not gentlemanly.

FELLOW-FEELING.

SURAT MAHOMEDANS AND THE CORONATION.

The reply which the Surat Anjuman-e-Sultania has received from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the message sent on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty the King Emperor runs as follows:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 9th August 1902, and to express the sincere thanks of Government for the congratulations which you have been good enough to offer on behalf of the Anjuman-e-Sultania on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor and to assure you that the message will be transmitted to the proper quarter.—Yours, etc. E. S. W. EDGERLEY, Actg. Chief Secretary to Government."

REMARKABLE MATERNITY.

It has remained for an Italian woman to break all maternity records. She has, in the course of 19 years wedlock, become the mother of 62 children. This extraordinary statement is vouched for by many creditable witnesses who testify to its truth in a petition now before Italian Government, asking for the woman a yearly pension of £72. Of these children 59 are boys and three girls. Eleven times in succession, in nine years, the prolific female gave birth to triplets, three times four boys arrived at one birth, and once five boys and a girl. The other 12 were born singly, but very close together. The woman is a native of Nocera, a little village near Naples, and at 57 is, of course, almost incapable of gaining her livelihood.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

London Bridge is seventy-one years old, for it was opened by William IV. and Queen Adelaide on Aug. 1, 1831. Their Majesties went in grand procession from Buckingham Palace to Somerset House, and thence by barge to the Bridge. The awnings of the Royal barge were removed that a full view of the Royal pair could be had along the whole line. At London Bridge a grand pavilion had been set up close to the site of Old Fishmongers' Hall. It was constructed of standards captured in a hundred fights canopied in crimson, and decorated with massive shields. When the King stepped ashore he said to two members of the New London Bridge Committee, "Mr. Jones and Mr. Routh, I am very glad to see you on London Bridge. It is certainly a most beautiful edifice, and the spectacle is the grandest and the most delightful in evey respect that I ever had the pleasure to witness." This, of course, was before anyone thought of building an Annexe to Westminster Abbey. Speaking of the Annexe, it appears that Lord Balcarres was speaking in his haste when he denounced the employment of an Italian to design that "skilful forgery." We say nothing as to skill, but we have it on the authority of the building contractors, Messrs. Mowlem and Co., not only that the forgery was uttered, otherwise built, by Britons, but that Britons employed in the Office of Works were accessories before the fact, and designed the building. It is consolation of a sort, for any patriot would rather have his Abbey uglified, as he would his spoons stolen, by a fellow-countryman than by a despised foreigner

A site of 120 acres at Lords Common, near Midhurst, Sussex, has been selected for the King's Sanatorium, the erection of which was made possible by the munificence of Sir Edward Cassel. It would be difficult to find a more healthy place. The elevation ranges from 500 to 600 feet above the sea level, and is in the midst of charming scenery and a pine forest. In the spring rhododendrons flourish here probably better than in any spot in England. With the South Downs in the distance, and the pretty River Rother at the bottom of the valley, it makes an ideal site for a sanatorium. The contract for the water supply has been entrusted to Messrs. Duke and Ockenden, of Littlehampton and London, who are commencing operations immediately. The plans for the

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Arnold-Forster gave it as his deliberate opinion that "there was need for re-inforcement in the intellectual power which directed, or ought to direct, the enormous forces of the Empire". This was a grave pronouncement for a man in Mr. Arnold-Forster's position, and it is hardly credible that it could have been made without Mr. Balfour's knowledge. Nevertheless when he was asked what steps he intended to take for the remedy of such a state of things, he spoke as though the Service members were pointing it out to him on their own authority. It is, however (says the "Broad Arrow" not quite fair to blame the Premier. The time has gone by when Ministers led public opinion: it is public opinion which leads Ministers. Hence Mr. Balfour must be certain that the nation is not prepared for increasing the intellectual power of the directing force of the Navy, or he would have adopted a different tone in discussing the question. No one knows better than he that if neither of the Services was organised for war before the storm broke in South Africa, the final responsibility rests, not with the Government, but with the people. It is however, permissible to doubt whether he fully realises the change that is taking place in all classes of society towards a wholesomer view of national life than drift. The enormous success of the masterful Mr. Seddon is a straw showing which way the wind blows. Men want to be led, to follow a dominating personality, to find their vague ideas translated into vigorous expression. A sound brain for the Navy is a vital necessity to our success in war, and on success in war depends our existence as an Empire. Here, if anywhere, the nation wants guidance. (Mr. Arnold-Forster created an admirable precedent; but clearly it is not to be followed—at any rate, until we have had a more bitter awakening than we have yet had.

Lieut. Cleland Davis, of the United States Navy, announces the discovery of an electrical method of carbonising armour plate.

A deputation of Service Members has requested the Prime Minister to receive them next week in order that they may elicit a further declaration of the policy of the Government on the subject of Imperial defence. It will be remembered that on June 20th Mr. Arnold-Forster stated that there was "need for some reinforcement of the intellectual equipment for directing the forces of the Empire," and further that there was need for "better preparation in advance in regard to the defence of the Empire," two statements which the "Times" characterised as "most" important declarations." It was assumed very naturally that the Secretary of the Admiralty spoke for the Ministry, and that his announcement would be followed by some further statement as to the policy which should put the defence of the Empire on a rational, intelligent and efficent basis. No such announcement being forthcoming, Sir John Colomb, for Lord Charles Beresford, put a question to the Prime Minister on the subject, and it is the reply which Mr. Balfour made which has called forth both protests in the Press and the request of the Service members.

"Censor" writing to the "Times," says, "It is surely time to make the Prime Minister understand that Imperial defence is not a thing to be jeered at, that its intellectual conditions and needs, as defined by the representative of the Admiralty in the House of Commons, are not to be dismissed as a mere Parliamentary laughing stock." It seems probable that Mr. Balfour did not appreciate that in its phraseology the question put by Sir John Colomb was actually a reproduction of the statement made by Mr. Arnold-Forster which the forms of the House would not permit to be quoted. What it is that is required to supply the needs thus defined by the Secretary of the Admiralty is not altogether clear, but "Censor" declares that "neither the Intelligence Department of either Service, nor the Cabinet Council of Defence, is adequately organised for the intelligent direction and co-ordination of the enormous defensive forces of our Empire. We want something above and beyond all these, and we have at present nothing of the kind." The Prime Minister's declaration on the subject will be awaited with considerable curiosity and interest.

The many friends of Captain Lionel Wells, R.N. (retired list), chief officer of the London Fire Brigade will have noted with regret, and even with indignation, the attempt made by a small section of the London Press to discredit the high reputation which Captain Wells has earned during the past few years of arduous and zealously-performed work under the London County Council. One of the halfpenny morning journals has evinced open hostility to Captain Wells in its report of the inquest at the Guildhall, laying stress upon any evidence that tended to cast blame upon the chief officer. This attitude which is a feature of the "new journalism," may bring in the halfpence, but is unjust to so keen a public servant as the man at the head of the most efficient fire brigade in Europe. It would be improper for us to dwell here upon the improvements in the organisation of the Fire Brigade which have been effected since Captain Wells assumed office, but we may be permitted to say, without prejudice to the result of the Guildhall inquest, that Commander Wells was known and widely esteemed in the Royal Navy as a clever and energetic officer and torpedo specialist. Had he elected to remain in the Navy his promotion to the captain's list would have been secure, but, as he retired on a pension in order to accept his present post, it behoves his friends to see that he suffers no injustice through the sensation-mongering of newspapers, or the virtuous but ignorant criticism of men who have never risked their necks in saving life.

Since Peter the Hermit raised his corps of volunteers for the Crusades, there has never been, perhaps such an enthusiastic rush of service in the field as that which has been witnessed in these Islands and in the Colonies to conquer the Boers in the Transvaal and in the Orange River Free State. We have now another prodigious "Gazette"; it is designated as "Lord Kitchener's Final," and the fulness of the despatches which preceeded this colossal catalogue of names is commensurate with the number, if not with the services, of those who established the paramountcy of the Empire in South Africa. An analysis of the "Army List" will show how closely the Empire had been shaved by the war of the Regular forces of the Crown. Few regiments in garrisons at home or abroad escaped, or desired to escape, large reduction in officers and men. Reservists and volunteers, and although they did not share in the honours and awards gained by the battalions and squadrons that were in the field, they furnished trained soldiers to the Army under Lord Kitchener. Take, for example, the 11th Hussars; they are stationed, as the world knows, in Cairo, but they sent 250 Ressrvists to South Africa, so that, with men actually serving and those who joined the Imperial Yeomanry, no less than twenty-three officers and 600 men from that single regiment went from Cairo to the Cape, an actual regiment in strength, so that though no name will be added in the "Army List" to their honours, the actual spirit of the 11th Hussars was at the other end of Africa, whilst the headquarters and the official body of the squadron was at the northern end of the Nile.

Speaking as one of the principal guests at the annual dinner of the Institute of Marine Engineers, Lord Charles Beresford made the most of the official admission by the Secretary to the Admiralty that the Navy is short of 2,700 stokers, 57 engineer officers, and 131 artificers. The shortage of stokers, though regrettable, is not, perhaps, quite so grave a matter as the gallant admiral implied, since 1,000 additional stokers were sanctioned in the current Estimates, and there has hardly been time yet to recruit these new ratings. Lord Charles Beresford estimates the actual shortage of stokers at 5,000, but admitted that the official figures were more reliable. He was right in urging that the Naval reserve ought to include fully 15,000 stokers, but his lordship conveyed the erroneous impression that no reserve of these ratings existed. In fact, we have a small stoker reserve which is being augmented gradually by entries from the Royal Fleet Reserve. Lord Charles Beresford really weakens his case by somewhat overdoing in these public speeches. He expressed alarm at the apathy of the country, which, he feared, would have remained equally passive had the Admiralty confessed to a shortage of 20,000 stokers! We are convinced that apathy would not be displayed in such a case, and that critics will always get a hearing on needful reforms.

The board of officers convened to recommend a new uniform for the United States army having reported, its proposals have been adopted, and have been promulgated as an order. We cannot give the whole of the details, and it may suffice to say that the full dress for all officers will consist of a double-breasted frock coat of dark blue cloth, and trousers of the same with two stripes of gold wire braid, or breeches, and black boots. The dress coat for general officers will be a "sack" coat of dark blue cloth or serge and the same for other officers, with special distinctions. There will also be a single-breasted white sack coat for all officers, with plain trousers of the same. The service coat for all commissioned officers is to be a sack coat of woollen or cotton of "olive-drab" colour, with two outside breast patch pockets, and two others below the waist, covered by flaps, and the coat will have a falling collar and shoulder loops of the same olive-drab colour. The service trousers will match the coat, and the cap will be of the same colour. Strapped puttee-leggings will be worn, russet in colour, but mounted officers may have russet leather boots. The overcoat will be a double-breasted ulster of olive drab, with a hood of the same material.

THE GUARDS SCANDAL.

A MOVEMENT TO PROTECT THE CULPRITS.

Pressure is being brought to bear on Lord Roberts to have him modify his desire to cause two officers of the 2nd Life Guards to resign, owing to their participation in the "ragging" of Lieutenant Gregson, and in view of the excellent war services which both officers rendered, it is hoped by their friends that a more lenient view will be taken of what they call "a foolish, harmless prank." It is believed that the worst that will probably happen to them is that their promotion will be retarded, and their leave stopped for a year, coupled with a severe reprimand. The officials of the Adjutant-General's Department support the Commander-in-Chief in taking a serious view of the matter. Unfortunately for Mr. Gregson, however, the War Office has not the same control over household troops as over other soldiers, and the two officers, in approaching the King, hope to terminate the matter satisfactorily for themselves. The Household Cavalry are peculiarly constituted, the Commander-in-Chief being responsible for their efficiency as a fighting force, but for interior matters the Brigade has direct access to the King, being in every sense a Household unit, with much of its management in its own hands, and apart from the War Office.

"EXPERIMENTS" TO BE MADE.

There is something of a deadlock therefore between discipline on the one hand and constitutional privilege on the other. War Office people believe that the latter, with all its social influence, will win. We have reason to believe that some "experiments" will shortly be made by the introduction of certain less wealthy candidates into the ranks of "crack" corps, in order to break the pernicious system by which birth or money, with or without brains, successfully excludes the promising officer of modest capital. Lord Roberts has had occasion to issue a special memoradum pleading for better treatment for the Colonials gazetted to regiments for good service in the field, but the letter in question has not had much effect. The Colonial officer is looked upon as an outsider, and is treated as such, even in those regiments whose officers are drawn from the ranks of the middle classes and even lower.

The necessity for such an appeal, says the "Express" is in itself disgraceful and the Gregson incident has steeled Lord Roberts into the resolution to purge the service of such a stigma. A general officer stated that one of the causes of the "ragging" is the fact that most of the officers of the regiment are married, and that the mess is composed of youthful officers, presided over by very young captains, so that there is little check to exuberance.

LEO XIII.'S SUCCESSOR.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CARDINAL GOTTI'S APPOINTMENT.

Of the two great questions which have recently occupied the Vatican—the Prefecture of Propaganda Fide and the attitude of the French Government towards the religious schools—one has unexpectedly been settled (says the Rome coraespondent of the "Morning Post") by the selection of Cardinal Gerolamo Gotti to fill the late Cardinal Ledochowski's place. There had been three names mentioned as those of probable prefects of Propaganda—Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli, Cardinal Satolli, and, strange to say, Cardinal Rampolla. Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli, is Economo, or Financial Administrator, of Propaganda Fide. He was considered to have a certain hierarchical right to the position of prefect, and it was known that all the influence of his brother, Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, would be employed to secure the prefecture for the younger brother. But it is precisely from this circumstance that the chief opposition to the appointment of Vincenzo Vanutelli arose. Stefano Vanutelli is a strong, though not the strongest, candidate for the Papacy, and it was felt that the appointment of Vincenzo to a position so important as that of "Red Pope" would be a triumph for Serafino and a symptom of his probable success at the next conclave. The appointment of Cardinal Gotti, who for some time past has been the strongest candidate for the tiara, shows that the influences behind him are at present stronger than those which the Brothers Vanutelli are able to command.

Cardinal Gotti, who belongs to the Carmelite order, is a quiet retiring ecclesiastic of much ability; but he owes his creation as cardinal and his subsequent advancement to the support of the great religious orders, of which he is the recognised candidate for the Pepacy. His choice as Prefect of Propaganda Fide is thought by some observers of Vatican affairs to be a move on the part of Cardinal Rampolla to diminish Cardinal Gotti's chances of the Papacy, by placing him in such a prominent position that his character may become known, and the uncertainty which plays so great a part in determining the selection of a Papal candidate may diminish. But a better view seems to be that the religious orders were unwilling to let a post of such influence go to a member of the secular clergy, like Serafino Vanutelli, and consequently put out their strength to ensure his nomination as prefect and to let the clerical world understand that they can if they wish make him Pope at the next conclave.

MOCK COURT-MARTIAL.

STORY OF OFFICERS' HORSEPLAY AT CAPETOWN.

In the House of Commons on August 6, Mr. Mac-Neill asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that on Christmas Eve last ten officers held a fictitious court-martial in a room in the Mount Nelson Hotel, Capetown, on a civilian, Mr. Hardwicke Stanford, whom they maltreated, and subsequently made to sign a paper to say the whole thing was done in fun:

Whether he was aware that these proceedings were carried on while the Base Commandant and a colonel of the 3rd Grenadier Guards were staying in Mount Nelson Hotel, and that neither of these officers made any attempt to stop this conduct, while the former, in reporting the matter to Lord Kitchener, stated the whole proceedings were carried on in fun;

Whether he was aware that Mr. Stanford brought an action in the Supreme Court in Cape Colony, laying the damages at £3,000, against eight of the ten officers who had maltreated him, and that the case was settled in court by the defendants, who tendered him an apology and submitted to a verdict for £1,500 damages and £1,200 costs:

And would he say whether these officers, or any of them had been tried by court-martial, or had any court of inquiry been held to investigate their conduct; and, if so, what further steps be taken.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply, said he had no information. No doubt Lord Kitchener would have dealt with such a matter.

Mr. MacNeill thereupon offered to supply information to the right hon. gentleman.

DESPERADO AND POLICE.

WESTERN OUTLAW DIES RATHER THAN SURRENDER.

From Spokane, Washington, comes a report that the famous desperado, Harry Tracy, was surrounded by a posse of armed men in the Rocky Mountains, and after a desperate battle and finding himself about to be taken, committed suicide. Tracy held his pursuers at bay for some time by means of his rifle, taking shelter behind some boulders, which made a natural fort. The fire of the desperado becoming slack, his pursuers decided upon a rush. As they approached Tracy he rose in full view, fired one chamber of his revolver at the attacking party, wounding a man, and then emptied another chamber into his own brain. Tracy had used up every round of ammunition, killing himself with his last shot.

Tracy escaped from the Oregon Penitentiary at Salem, Oregon, on June 9, after killing three prison guards and a convict who aided them in the attempt to prevent his escape. He had been imprisoned for murdering a man and a boy, and since his escape he killed three of his pursuers and a convict, who escaped from the penitentiary with him. During his flight he covered nearly 400 miles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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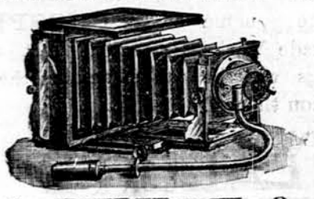

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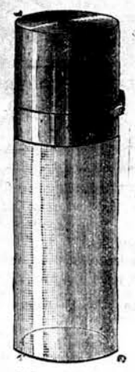

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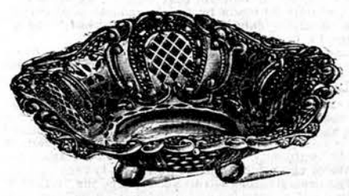

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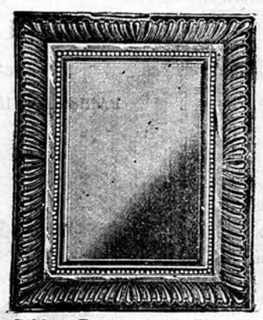

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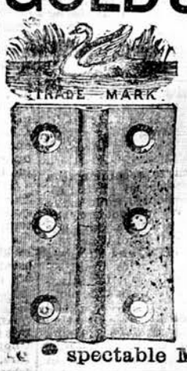

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